The Sydney Morning Herald.

PRICE THREEPENCE.—£3 PER ANNUM } VOL. XXVIII. FRIDAY, JULY 5 1850. No. 4098 { CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS For one inch and under, 3s.; and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE AND LAUNCESTON,
CALLING AT EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY,
THE IRON STEAM-SHIP SHAMROCK,
G. Gilmore, Commander, will be despatched for the above ports THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th July, at five P.M.
JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.
H. R. S. N. Company's Wharf. 10634

FOR PAMBULA,
THE clipper schooner JEANIE DEANS, Charles Witcher, Master, will sail this evening for the above port, (weather permitting). For freight or passage apply to the master, on board, at the Union Wharf. 385

ONLY PACKET FOR MELBOURNE.
THE splendid clipper brig DART, 200 tons burthen, having the greater portion of her cargo ready to go on board, will sail on Wednesday, the 10th instant, and has room for a few tons of light freight.
For freight or passage, having unrivalled accommodation, and stern cabin for ladies, beds, bedding, and the best provisions, wine, beer, and spirits found, apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street.
Shippers are requested to send down their goods without delay, to prevent disappointment. 11265

FOR MELBOURNE,
THE packet brig CHRISTINA, Captain F. Korff, will meet with her usual despatch for the above named port.
For terms of freight or passage apply to
SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO., Sussex-street.
Sydney, July 2. 253

FOR HOBART TOWN,
(TO SAIL ON SUNDAY NEXT).
THE well-known packet Brig EMMA, R. F. Pockley, Commander. This vessel will be ready to receive freight To-Morrow, and sail as above. Apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or, to
JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.
370

ONLY PACKET FOR AUCKLAND.
THE well-known packet brig EMMA, 135 tons register, Henry Thomas Fox, commander, will have quick despatch.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, with stern cabin for ladies, apply on board, at Willis's (Bon Accord) Wharf, or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
11085 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON VIA NEWCASTLE.
FOR A FEW TONS OF LIGHT FREIGHT AND CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
THE fine river-built ship LADY CLARKE, A1, 600 tons, Murdock M'Lean, Commander, will sail for Newcastle on Saturday next, the 6th instant, at 5 P.M. Apply to
MACKINTOSH AND HIRST, Queen's-place.
A second officer wanted: apply on board. 132

FOR CALCUTTA, CALLING AT MADRAS,
TO SAIL ON THE 10TH JULY,
THE BANK OF ENGLAND, 726 tons, A1 for 13 years, John Davison, commander. Has excellent accommodation for passengers. Apply to
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.,
10658 Spring-street.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT,
UNDER CHARTER,
THE fine Teak Ship ELIZA, 916 tons, Robert Daniell, commander.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or to
F. MITCHELL AND CO.,
380 Queen's Wharf.

FOR LONDON,
FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS ONLY.
THE splendid new A1 Frigate-built ship JOHN KNOX, 1800 tons, burthen, R. Davidson, Commander, will sail at an early date.
The spacious and lofty betwixt decks, (9 feet in the clear,) coupled with her great length and breadth, render her the most eligible vessel in port for passengers proceeding to England during this season of the year.
She carries an experienced surgeon.
Apply to the Captain, on board, at the Circular Wharf; to
ABRAM BRIERLEY, Sussex-street; or, to
J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.,
11155 King-street.

FOR LONDON,
FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY,
THE first-class Barque GEORGE, 414 tons register, G. B. Tregerthen, Commander. Has nearly all her cargo on board, and will sail 7th July. Has comfortable accommodation for cabin passengers. Apply immediately to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or, to
82 GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON,
THE first-class British-built Ship TASMANIA, 503 tons register, J. C. Tucker, Commander. This ship having the greater portion of her dead weight already engaged will meet with quick despatch. *Passengers for England* are invited to inspect the very superior accommodations of this vessel. For freight or passage apply to Captain Tucker, on board, at the Circular Wharf; or, to
W. TUCKER, 421, George-street.
Sydney, July 1. 78

FOR LONDON,
THE regular trader TROPIC, 382 tons register, Charles Robertson, commander. Has nearly all her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or to
81 GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

WANTED TO CHARTER,
A VESSEL of about 60 or 80 tons register. She must be ready in a few days. Apply to
KERN AND MADER,
351 No. 7, Hunter-street.

FOR LONDON.
THE fine first-class teak-built ship ASIA, 648 tons, John Roskell, commander, is detained on account of the weather, and will sail on the 11th instant; has room for 60 bales wool.
One intermediate and one steerage cabin disengaged.
Apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; to
WILLIAM HINDSON; or to
11413 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR LONDON,
THE fine first-class barque EARL GREY, 571 tons, H. E. Lansdowne, Commander, is now loading at Campbell's Wharf, and having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodation, apply to the Captain, on board; to
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.; Or,
J. B. METCALFE.
July 3. 239

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE fine A1 barque AVONDALE, T. H. Armstrong, Commander, is open for Freight or Charter, and will be ready for sea in a few days. For terms apply to the Captain on board, at the Flour Wharf; or to
SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.,
144 Sussex-street.

FOR CHARTER,
THE fine fast-sailing, A 1 barque MOUNTAINEER, 355 tons register, A. D. Smith, commander. Will be ready to proceed on any voyage in a few days. Apply to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
8 700, George-street.

WANTED TO CHARTER,
A VESSEL of 200 to 250 tons. She must be ready to proceed to sea without delay.
Apply to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
373 Queen-street.

TREASURY BILLS.
TENDERS FOR BILLS will be received at this Office, every *Monday* and *Thursday*, at noon.
The Tenders must be sealed, and in duplicate marked "Tenders for Bills."
T. W. RAMSAY, Dep. Com. Gen.
Commissariat Office,
Sydney, 1st May. 4225

HUNTER RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Half-Yearly General Meeting of the Members of this Company will be held, here, on Friday, the 26th July, current, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statements of Accounts, and of declaring a Dividend, for the Half-Year ending 30th June, 1850; and for the transaction of any other business, touching the affairs of the Company, which may be brought before the Meeting.
JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.
H. R. S. N. Co.'s Wharf.
1st July. 38

CLARENCE RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a limited number of Shares of £25 each, in the above-named Company, are still open for allotment.
The object of the Company is to import from England, and place in the trade, a suitable steam vessel of adequate power.
One-half the amount subscribed to be now paid down, and one-half by instalments, the first of which is not to be called for till twelve months from this date.
The Manager of the Commercial Bank is now ready to receive deposits, and to grant receipts to Shareholders on behalf of the Company.
Applications for shares to be made to the Provisional Committee, whose names are hereunto subscribed.
JOHN THACKER,
STUART A. DONALDSON,
OSWALD BLOXSOME,
JOHN DOBIE.
Sydney, June 14. 10524

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 488, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY,
(Opposite the Barrack Gate.)
CAPITAL—£400,000, IN 4000 SHARES.
DIRECTORS.
H. H. Browne, Esq., Chairman
William Brown, Esq., Deputy Chairman
John Alexander, Esq. | D. Mackellar, Esq.
Alex. Campbell, Esq. | J. L. Montefiore, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR.
Captain Ashmore, Kent-street North.
The Directors attend daily to receive applications for insurances. Risks are taken on goods and vessels of forty-five tons register and upwards to all ports.
The Board meets every Wednesday at one o'clock for the despatch of general business.

Rates of Premium per cent. (with average.)

Europe	2½	Colonial trade—	
China, India, &c.	2½	Hobart Town	¾
Java	2	Launceston	1
South America	2	Port Phillip	1
Mauritius or Bourbon	2	Ditto per steamer	¾
Cape of Good Hope	2½	Adelaide	1½
Torres' Straits	2	Swan River	2½
Whaling vessels for the voyage	9 to 10	Auckland	1
		Port Nicholson	1½
		Port Nelson	2
Time risks		Moreton Bay (by the northern passage only)	1
12 months	9	For goods, &c., made free of particular average the premium it reduced ¼ to ½ per cent on the above rates	
6 ,,	5		
3 ,,	3		

N.B.—Notice is hereby given, that the Company's Surveyor will attend on the arrival of each vessel in which they may be interested, to report upon the stowage of the cargo, &c., and that where claims are likely to be made, notice is required to be left at the Company's Office on the arrival of the vessel.
J. C. PHELPS, Secretary.
8830

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY, SYDNEY.
FROM and after this date the rate of interest charged by this Bank on all Bills discounted will be Six per cent. per annum.
EDWARD KNOX, Manager.
Commercial Bank, July 2. 242

WOOLWAY STORES, MANEROO.
ARRANGEMENTS having been made for a monthly supply of FLOUR, it will be sold at *Queanbeyan prices*, with only the addition of carriage.
The highest price allowed for all kinds of produce, or cash advances made on the same consigned for sale in Sydney. 10898

SYDNEY BRANCH.
ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.
FURTHER REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS.
THE undersigned are instructed by the Directors of the above Company to announce to the public a further reduction of 2s. 6d. per cent. upon the rates of premium hitherto charged, and from this date the rates will be as under.

FIRST-CLASS RISKS.

	Per ct. per ann. s. d.
Buildings constructed of brick or stone according to the Building Act, covered with slate, tile, or metal, and detached or separated, so as not to be affected by their contiguity to any other Buildings	5 0
Buildings constructed, and covered as above, but joined to other Buildings not being of a hazardous nature, and not of inferior construction	7 6
Buildings constructed, and covered as above, but adjoining to shingled or other Buildings of inferior construction	10 0

If hazardous goods be deposited in any of the above named Buildings, 2s. 6d. per cent. per annum extra to be charged.

SECOND-CLASS RISKS.

	Per ct. per ann. s. d.
Buildings constructed of brick or stone, according to the Building Act, and covered with shingles, but detached or separated so as not to be affected by their contiguity to any other Buildings	10 0
Buildings constructed and covered as above, but joined to others of a similar or not inferior construction	12 6

If hazardous Goods be deposited in any of the Buildings named in this class, 5s. per cent. per annum extra to be charged.

THIRD-CLASS RISKS.

	Per ct. per ann. s. d.
Buildings of stud work, or brick-nogged, and covered with slate, tile, or metal, but separated by a proper space from, so as not to be affected by any other Building	15 0
Buildings constructed as above, but joined to other Buildings of a superior class, with proper party walls between	17 6

If hazardous Goods be deposited in any of the Buildings named in this class, 5s. per cent. per annum extra to be charged.
Goods not hazardous will be insured at the same rate as the Buildings in which they are deposited.
MEM.—Houses properly built of stone or brick, and covered with slates or shingles, but sufficiently detached or separated by proper party walls from other Buildings, will be deemed, according to circumstances, as 1st and 2nd Class Risks, though not in all respects in conformity with the Building Act.
Certain risks of the above description, and to which the foregoing scale may not be distinctly applicable, will be subject to special arrangement, according to the particular circumstances of each case.

HAZARDOUS GOODS.
Such as Cotton, Flax, Hemp, Oil, Rosin, Saltpetre, Spirits, Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine, &c.
Rates for short period Assurances, as follows:—
Not exceeding three months, one half of the annual premium
Exceeding three, and not exceeding six months, three quarters of the annual premium.
Exceeding six months, the full annual rate.
THACKER AND CO., Agents.
541, George-street, 4th July, 1850.

SYDNEY BRANCH.
ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
THE undersigned issue Policies at the reduced rates of premium.
THACKER AND CO.,
432 541, George-street.

AUSTRALIAN BOTANIC AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Members of this Society will be held at the Committee Rooms, 337, George-street, opposite the Cathedral, This Day, Friday, the 5th July, at four o'clock P.M., to receive the Annual Report of the Committee of Management, together with a statement of receipts and expenditure; also to elect six members for the same number who retire by lot, and for other business.
F. M. STOKES,
10755 Secretary.

SYDNEY RAILWAY COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF COUNCIL.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a further call has been made upon the Shareholders of the Sydney Railway Company by the Directors for Ten Shillings per share, which is hereby required to be paid (by those Shareholders who have not already paid it) to the Manager, at the Office of the Company, No. 247, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, on or before Thursday, the 18th day of July next.—Dated this 13th day of June, 1850.
CHARLES COWPER,
10363 Manager.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE SYDNEY RAILWAY COMPANY.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I do myself the honour to inform you that, following the course pointed out by the Act of Incorporation of the Sydney Railway Company, it has been decided by lot that I shall be the retiring Director for the present year, and at the same time I beg respectfully to intimate to you that, being eligible for re-election, I am again a candidate for your suffrages.
The deep interest which I have always taken in the establishment of the Company has been evinced by my having been from the commencement one of the largest Shareholders, and by my having throughout the whole period of the existence of the Provisional Committee, and since the Company was incorporated, devoted much time and attention to carry it through times of great difficulty and embarrassment. I feel satisfied to rest my claims for support on the present occasion upon the successful result which has attended the exertions of the Provisional Committee and the first set of Directors. Contrary to the anticipations of many whose labours to prejudice the public mind against the undertaking have been unceasing—these exertions have been pre-eminently successful, and there is no longer any doubt remaining upon the public mind as to the practicability of this truly national undertaking.
On the first election you placed me in the gratifying position of second on the list. I can assure you that during the period of my continuance in office I have in no degree relaxed my exertions in your behalf, and if again chosen by you, I pledge myself that my best efforts shall be devoted to the carrying on still further towards completion the project with which I have been so long identified.
I have the honour to remain,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
CHARLES KEMP.
Sydney, June 29. 10

BANK NOTICE.
(OLD) COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a further instalment of seven and a half per cent. (making 87½ of the capital stock) will be payable on and after 1st July next.
FREDERICK EBSWORTH, Managing Director.
June 29. 58

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that approved Bills having more than 100 days to run will be discounted by this Company at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum:
J. P. PHELPS, Secretary.
Sydney, July 4. 347

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that Robert How, Esq., and Robert Graham, Esq., are candidates to fill the vacancies in the direction of this Company.
J. C. PHELPS, Secretary.
Sydney, July 4. 384

THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY,
487, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.
MOST OF THE CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS IN THE COUNTRY TOWNS ARE APPOINTED AGENTS.
The business of this Company is threefold.
1st. LIFE INSURANCE, which enables persons to provide for the widowed, orphans, or others, at their decease.
2nd. DEFERRED ANNUITIES, which enables persons to secure for themselves, or their nominees, an independence in their old age, by means of an annuity punctually paid as long as they may live.
3rd. ENDOWMENTS for children, payable at the ages of 14 20, or 21.
NEVER did the ingenuity of man devise any plan so effectual to render old age happy, independent, and free from all cares and anxieties, as that of the deferred annuities, or annuities for old age. The overcrowded state of the Benevolent Asylum, and the many demands for private charity calls loudly for some system to arrest the growing evils of poverty.
However high the rate of wages, and cheap the necessaries of life may be, there cannot fail to be great numbers of paupers, unless the labouring classes will set apart a portion of their earnings for their support in old age.
The payment of 1s. a week by the labouring men, their wives, and the female servants in this colony, would be scarcely felt by them, and the trifling sum if commenced at the age of 20 would entitle them when they became 50 to an annuity of about £11 a year; at 60 to about £27 a year; at 70 to about £90 a year, during the remainder of their lives. How many aged men and women that are now in this colony dragging out a miserable existence, suffering privation, neglect, reproach, and upbraidings, and dependent for a bare subsistence on public and private charity, who have wasted or spent in extravagance considerably more than this amount. Instead of thinking on the future with a melancholy anxiety, as those who spend their income must do if they think at all, the Deferred Annuitant looks towards the future with joy and hope, for he knows that on a certain day his annuity will commence, and he may thenceforth cease to labour, as he will be independent during the remainder of his life. Surely employers could not render a more important service to their servants than by urging upon them the advice of the wisest man "to provide like the ant in the summer for the winter of life."
Many persons whilst young urge as a reason for not subscribing for a Deferred Annuity, that they will not live sufficiently long to enjoy it, although they daily witness numerous instances of poverty stricken old age. It will be seen on a reference to the last Annual Report of the Benevolent Society that out of 497 paupers in the Asylum, 298 were between 50 and 100 years of age.
To those persons who are now in affluent or comfortable circumstances, Deferred Annuities may prove of inestimable value. A Deferred Annuity may be the means of saving a man after he has become reduced in circumstances, from being a burden in his old age on his children, his relations, or friends, than which nothing could be more galling to a sensitive mind. We need only look around us in order to see numerous instances of the immensity of good a Deferred Annuity would have effected in saving persons who were once wealthy from a miserable old age.
So much importance do the Directors attach to the immense advantage to be derived from securing a provision for the aged out of their savings when young, that they have determined to apply for an Act of Council to protect Deferred Annuities, under certain conditions, the same as Government Pensions are protected against judgment debts, sequestration in insolvency, &c.
In order to relieve members from the effects of unforeseen emergency, the Society will lend money on the security of Deferred Annuities and Life Assurance policies, at a moderate rate of interest.
The tables of rates, forms of proposals, and all information may be obtained at the Offices of the Society from ten to four daily.
WILLIAM PERRY, Secretary.
N.B.—Great advantages are held out to the first policies taken, as may be seen by the rules. 8241

KYMO ROAD.
TENDERS will be received at the Police Office, Gundagai, until Wednesday, the 24th day of July next, from parties desirous to contract for the formation and repair of a portion of the Port Phillip Road, running from the Western extremity of Milton-street, North Gundagai, on the Eastern side of the "Kymo Range" to "Barnett's Old Station," about three miles from point of commencement.
Tenders to be addressed to "The Bench of Magistrates, Gundagai," and to be endorsed "Tender for formation and repair of the Kymo Road."
Full particulars can be obtained on application to the undersigned. All letters to be post-paid.
By order of the Bench,
D. SMITH,
Clerk of Petty Sessions.
Police Office, Gundagai,
June 27. 229

KING'S SCHOOL, PARRAMATTA.
THE REV. R. FORREST begs to inform the parents and guardians of his Pupils, that the duties of the King's School will be resumed on Monday, the 15th of July, 1850. 341

QUEANBEYAN STORE FLOUR MILL.
THE undersigned begs to inform the inhabitants of Queanbeyan and surrounding districts, that he has lowered the price of grinding, as follows:—
Smutting, grinding, and dressing, 9d. per bushel.
In order to prevent the detention of drays, a large supply of Flour is constantly kept on hand, which will be given in exchange for wheat, parties therefore coming from a distance can return the same day, at a great saving of time and expense.
On sale
First Flour, £8 per ton
Second ditto, £6 ditto.
STEPHEN NUTTER.
Queanbeyan, February 20. 3561

ELECTION OF DR. LANG.
A PUBLIC MEETING of the Electors of PHILLIP WARD, will be held THIS EVENING, July the 5th, at DISHINGTON'S ODD FELLOWS HALL, George-street South, opposite the Hay Market.
A PUBLIC MEETING of the Electors of PHILLIP WARD, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, July the 8th, at the AUSTRALIAN INN, Parramatta-street, near the Brisbane Distillery.
A PUBLIC MEETING of the Electors of BOURKE WARD, will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July the 10th, at MR. CLARK'S ASSEMBLY ROOMS, Elizabeth-street North, (near King-street.)
The friends of this CALUMNIATED VETERAN in the service of the colony are invited to meet Dr. LANG at all these Meetings.
The Chair will be taken at each Meeting at seven o'clock.
By order of the Committee conducting the Free Election of Dr. Lang,
HENRY PARKES, Honorary Secretary.
387

THE *PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE* of Saturday, July 6th, will contain Dr. LANG'S ANSWER to the Despatch of Earl Grey, published in the *Herald* of the 3rd instant. The Election. The commencement of the first Australian Railway. The withdrawal of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The Exiled Patriots. The *Irishman's* remarks on the meeting held at Sydney in October last, on the arrival of Messrs. Martin and O'Dogherty; together with a variety of interesting extracts from late English papers, &c., &c.
Early application will be necessary, as the issue will be limited to 2500. 364

BREACH OF PROMISE, &c.
A FULL Report of the interesting trial of FIELD v. NELSON, for breach of promise of marriage, will be published, together with the whole of the LOVE LETTERS produced therein, in the columns of *Bell's Life in Sydney*, of To-morrow (Saturday), July 6

GRAND BALL.
MR. J. CLARK and SIGNOR CARANDINI'S BALL will take place on Wednesday Evening, 17th instant, at Mr. J. Clark's Assembly Rooms, Elizabeth-street North. Tickets to be had only from Signor Carandini, at his residence, Phillip-street; and Mr. J. Clark, 189, Elizabeth-street.

	£ s. d.
Double tickets	0 12 6
Gentlemen's ditto	0 10 0

Sydney, June 30. 355

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. GEORGE M. MOSS, Custom House Agent, has removed from his private residence, in Elizabeth-street North, to No. 20, Macquarie-place, (the house formerly occupied by Mr. G. L. Robinson) at which place he has also his office.
GEORGE M. MOSS, Custom House Agent,
No. 20, Macquarie-place,
Next door to the Custom House Hotel.
July 3. 298

NEW SOUTH WALES BANK.
COMMERCIAL BANK.
THE undersigned is authorised to purchase Shares in either of the above Banks. Parties disposed to sell will please communicate with
GEORGE A. LLOYD, Auctioneer and Agent.
City Mart, 474, George-street,
Sydney, June 26. 11212

MR. FLETCHER.
DENTIST,
At Messrs. Cohen and Son's, 479, George-street. (three doors south of the Bank of New South Wales).
BEGS to inform the public, that he restores decayed teeth with the greatest success, without giving pain; also, guarantees to fix artificial teeth, from one to a complete set, by *adhesion* only, by which method all clasps, springs, and wires are superceded!
SATISFACTION GIVEN OR NO PAYMENT TAKEN.
Certificates from medical men of the highest respectability can be shown.
☞ Private entrance at the side door. 9560

MRS. A. SPEIRS,
MILLINER,
492, GEORGE-STREET,
BEGS respectfully to announce to her kind friends and the public in general, that her Winter Stock has arrived per ship Hooghly, and hopes in a few days to be able to call the attention of her friends. Early notice will be given, as soon as landed and ready for inspection.
July 1. 217

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
ROBERT APPLETON begs most respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the business of Pawnbroker, at his private residence, Bathurst-street, No. 131, opposite Wright's Brewery.
R. A. will make the highest advances on jewellery, plate, Furniture, Books, and every description of property, from 1s. to any amount. 26

NEW MUSIC.
JUST RECEIVED, *ex* Bank of England, by W. J. Johnson, Pianoforte Manufacturer and Importer of Music and Musical Instruments, now on view at his Rooms, 214, Pitt-street, near King-street—
One large Gothic Harp, by Erard
One rosewood Semi-Cabinet Pianoforte, by d'Almain and Co.
One superior GUITAR, new system, with 9 strings
One Cornopean (cortean pattern)
One very superior VIOLIN.
(From the celebrated Houses of Cramer and d'Almain.)
Consisting of all the newest and favourite Songs, Duets, Polkas, Quadrilles, Waltzes, &c.
Also,
One second-hand 6 octave SEMI-GRAND PIANOFORTE, by Broadwood
One ditto 6¼ Cottage Pianoforte, by Lyons
One ditto 6 octave Square Pianoforte, by Kirkman.
PIANOFORTES TUNED AND REPAIRED. 90

ANCHOR AND CHAIN CABLE.
FOR SALE, an Anchor, 22 cwt. and 45 fathoms, 1¼ inch chain. Apply to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
372 Queen-street.

WINES AND SPIRITS BOTTLED.
IN BOND, or in store, by "Masterman's" Patent Bottling and Corking Machine, which prevents any leakage.
COLONIAL WINES prepared for sale or for exportation, and if consigned to their agents in England or India, the undersigned will make no further charge than expense of bottles and cases, until return of sales. Having taken more extensive stores, they can offer greater facilities for carrying on this peculiar business.
119 W. NIMMO AND CO.

ENGLISH PRICES
AT
COBDEN HOUSE.
JOHNSON AND WEIGHT beg to inform their friends and all buyers of DRAPERY, that from their recent large importations and very extensive purchases in the colony, they have now on hand an immense stock of all the most elegant and fashionable goods suitable for the present season. The greater part of which they will be compelled to dispose of previous to TAKING STOCK, at the end of this month.
J. and W. particularly impress upon the minds of their friends that, however reluctant they may be to sacrifice goods, they have fully determined that their SELLING LIST OF PRICES shall always be lower than any other house in Sydney. And in order to carry this resolution into effect, they have this day submitted their stock to a still further REDUCTION, which will enable the inhabitants of New South Wales to purchase drapery, &c., &c., at English prices.
VISITES, MANTLES, AND PALETOTS.
A superb assortment of the above on hand, embracing all the latest novelties and most modern designs received in Sydney.
These goods, from their ELEGANCE, QUALITY, and CHEAPNESS, entitle them to the immediate attention of all ladies who require any article of the kind.
An early call is solicited in this department, as they are sure to meet with ready sale, from the fact that many of these choice and rare goods will be sacrificed at prices actually below the ENGLISH cost.

	s. d.
The tweed paletot is now reduced to	6 9
Visites and mantles, from	5 9
Children's ditto, every shape, lined and interlined, from	2 9

SHAWLS, SCARFS, AND DRESSES.
A large variety of the above, in rich styles and splendid qualities, just opened, will be offered to the public at such prices as must really astonish all who *take the opportunity* of inspecting them.
Amongst the most surprising bargains ever offered to the public of this colony is
ONE CASE
OF
REAL FRENCH MERINOS,
Only 2s. 9½d. per yard.

Shawls from	0 1 6
Cashmere ditto	0 2 11
Rich	0 5 9
Extra ditto	0 8 9
De laine dresses	0 5 3
Rich ditto, 12 yards	0 7 6
Striped Alpacas	0 5 11
Rich embroidered	0 7 6
Coburgs and Orleans	0 0 6½
Merinos, double twilled	0 0 11½

LONG-CLOTHS, SHEETINGS, AND TABLE LINENS.
French stays, ladies' merino vests and drawers, and every article suitable for families
Horrocks' longcloths in every number

	£ s. d.
8 4 White sheeting	0 0 9
White counterpanes	0 2 6
Cotton ticks	0 0 3½
Damask table linen, two yards wide	0 1 0
Huckaback	0 0 4½
Flannel	0 0 4½
Welsh ditto	0 0 7½
Habit shirts	0 0 5½
Muslin collars	0 0 5½
Cap cauls	0 0 1½
Cap laces	0 0 0½
Gauze ribbons	0 0 1½
Bonnet ditto	0 0 4½
Children's ditto	0 0 2½

The Slop Department has lately received large additions in woollens and slops of every description. The tailoring department being under the management of a very superior cutter, who has given every satisfaction, and the proprietors in submitting to the public a list of the prices of their immense stock of ready-made clothing, made to order, &c., with confidence assert that no other house in Sydney can excel them in quality, style, and cheapness; and for any article that does not or give satisfaction, the money will be immediately returned.

SLOPS.

	£ s. d.
Pilot coats	0 9 6
Chesterfield wrappers	0 7 6
Devon tweed coats	0 4 7½
Jean ditto	0 2 11
Moleskin jackets	0 2 6
White moleskin trousers	0 2 11
Devon tweed ditto	0 2 11
Single-stitched moleskin ditto	0 3 11
The best quality double-stitched moleskin trousers, taped and seamed	0 4 11½

VESTS.

Stout vests	0 0 10½
Superior ditto	0 2 2
Rich ditto	0 3 9
Silk velvet	0 10 6
Black and fancy satin	0 4 11

And every article in boys' and youths' clothing, ready made and to order, at the equally reduced prices.

MADE TO ORDER.

	£ s. d.
The registered paletot	1 15 0
Superior dress coats	1 17 6
Frock coats, best quality	2 2 0
Stout over coats	1 5 0
Black doeskin trousers	0 18 6
Black superfine ditto	1 1 0
Fancy doeskin trousers	0 13 9
Superfine ditto	0 17 6
Waistcoats, in endless variety, from	0 5 6

COLONIAL TWEEDS.

A coat to order	0 18 6
Trousers ditto	0 9 9
Vests	0 5 9

The articles enumerated under the head of MADE TO ORDER, will be guaranteed to be of the best material and the finest workmanship, and the proprietors feel confident that on one trial the fact will be proved that a really good suit of clothes, made to order, can be obtained at
JOHNSON AND WEIGHT'S,
Cheaper than any other house in Sydney.

A SUIT OF CLOTHES MADE TO ORDER IN FIVE HOURS.
JOHNSON AND WEIGHT,
Cobden House,
94 277 and 279, Pitt-street.

OILS.
TALLOW OILS, superior to any Sperm or Black Oil; it gives a beautiful bright light, free from smoke or smell, and better for machinery than fish oil, as it has no gelatinous matter to clog the friction. At present on sale at
W. B. ALLEN'S,
Soap Manufactory,
14619 Sussex-street.

ON SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED:—
Brandy, *brown*, in cases
Port wine, various qualities in pipes, hogsheads, and quarter casks
Ditto—just landed—brand "Ashton," London, in cases, quarts and pints
Sherry, "Gray and Robertson," Cadiz direct, pale and brown—quarter casks
Whiskey, "Beith, Ross, and Co.," Campbellton—quarter casks
Ale, pale East India, "Baird and Co.," Glasgow—hogsheads
Maraschino in 1 dozen cases
Liqueurs and cordials—Pidding's
Tobacco in half-tierces and kegs
Ling in iron-bound hogsheads
Spiles, of all sizes, made by the London Vintner's Company's Porters
Corks and bungs, of all sizes, on hand, or *cut to order*.
Cork shavings and cuttings for life preservers, boats, ships' fenders, &c.
118 W. NIMMO AND CO.

ARMIDALE STORE, NEW ENGLAND.
MR. MATHER, in returning his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of this district, &c., for the very liberal encouragement he has hitherto received, begs now to intimate that, with the view to still further extending his business, he has this day admitted as a Partner Mr. JAMES GILCHRIST, the business will therefore now be carried on under the firm of "MATHER and GILCHRIST"—and hopes that the patronage so liberally bestowed upon himself may be continued to the firm.
Messrs. Mather and Gilchrist, in respectfully soliciting the favours of Mr. Mather's customers, and inhabitants of New England generally, beg to announce that, having replenished the Armidale Store with an almost entire supply of NEW GOODS of every description, a great part of which have been recently imported direct from England (and will be open for inspection in course of a few days), they are enabled and determined to sell at such prices as cannot fail to meet the wishes of all parties favouring them with their patronage.
Always on hand, and of the very best quality, a large supply of—
SPIRITS, Wines, Ale, Porter, and Cordials
Flour, Tea, Sugar, and Tobacco
Drapery, Saddlery, and Ironmongery
Hollowware, Crockery, Jewellery, &c., &c., &c.
JUST OPENED,
Several cases of superior English SADDLERY, at unprecedented low prices.
M. and G. also beg to intimate that, for the convenience of the residents in the northern part of the district, they are at present erecting a STORE at GLEN INNES (better known as "Furracabad"), Beardy Plains, where a large supply of every description of Goods, suitable for a Country Store, will be opened about the middle of this month, and sold at the lowest possible remunerating prices.
M. and G. can assure the inhabitants of the district that no effort shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction; and all orders they may be favoured with shall be strictly attended to, and the greatest despatch used in forwarding goods as directed.
Armidale, July 1. 357

COATS, COATS, COATS.
JOSEPH THOMPSON AND SON have just unpacked two cases of Drab, Brown, and Blue Beaver Codrington Coats, exactly the article required for moist and rainy weather, either for travelling or town wear.
266, Pitt-street. 380

IRONMONGERY.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
THE undersigned being desirous of reducing his large *Stock of Iron and General Ironmongery Goods*, begs to inform Shippers, Country Storekeepers, Settlers, and the public generally, that he has had the whole of his *Stock*, old as well as new, carefully re-marked at considerably lower prices than those hitherto charged, and respectfully invites all parties requiring goods of this description to an inspection of his *Stock*, which comprises complete assortments of everything usually kept by the trade, the whole of which will be sold at a very slight advance upon the actual cost.
R. M. ROBEY,
7733 427, George-street.

ALE AND PORTER.
JUST LANDED, and on sale at the stores of the undersigned:—
Allsopp's No. 3 ale, brewed October 1849
Barclay, Perkins, and Co.'s double stout
Hoare and Co.'s ditto
10228 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned,—
Port wine, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Choice pale sherry, ex Dudbrook, in quarter-casks
Madeira wine, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and octaves
Red Marsala, in pipes and hogsheads
Hunt's port, in 6 dozen cases—pints
Tennant's XXX brown stout, in hogsheads
Together with the usual stock of bottled wines, of all descriptions; spirits, in and out of bond; and Byass's bottled ale and porter.
EDWARD W. LAYTON AND CO.,
158 Macquarie-place.

SALT BEEF FOR SALE.
DRAKE'S BRAND, in tierces,
Also,
Tongues, in tierces and barrels.
BEAMES AND KEELE,
Or at the Establishment,
11270 Dixon's Mills.

LIVERPOOL SALT.
NOW LANDING, ex Osprey, on sale by the undersigned
BEAMES AND KEELE,
11269 Hunter-street.

PRIME PORT PHILLIP BEEF,
Watson and Wight's celebrated brand,
On Sale by
JOHN MACNAMARA,
371 Queen-street.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED, an extensive and choice collection of Fruit Trees, ornamental, bulbous-rooted, and other Flowering Plants, Australian Seeds, &c.
The Fruit Trees comprise the choicest sorts of orange, lemon, lime, citron, shaddock, all worked on seedling stocks; eighteen sorts of dessert and culinary apples, twenty-five of pears, fourteen of peach and nectarine, four of apricots, seven of plums, five of cherries; also, mulberries, walnuts, filberts, pomegranate, white and purple guava, custard apple, almonds, loquats, quince, medlars, currants, gooseberries, bananas, cuttings and rooted plants of the best varieties of wine and dessert grapes.
ORNAMENTAL PLANTS.
A large collection of Trees; Shrubs, including camellias, magnolias, neriums, viburnums roses, passion flowers, azaleas, rhododendrons, hibiscus, laurels, Daphnes, buddleas, gardenias, cytisus, glycines, euonymus, twenty varieties of fuchias, Norfolk Island and Moreton Bay pines, and numerous others too extensive for insertion.
In the Bulbous and Tuberous rooted Plants a choice collection of dahlias, hyacinths, tulips, ranunculus, gloxinias, gernerias, cyclamen, lily of the valley, Solomon's seal, achimenes, &c.
Twenty-two varieties of Cactus.
GARDEN SEEDS AND PLANTS.
Rhubarb and asparagus plants, asparagus seed, Jerusalem artichokes, roots of twenty-five sorts of medicinal and culinary herbs, cabbage, cauliflower, and lettuce plants, seed potatoes, garlic, and globe onions.
SEEDS.

White Spanish onion	Fulham cabbage
Brown Deptford ditto	Early York ditto
Globe ditto	Red Dutch ditto
James' long keeping ditto	Green Savoy ditto
Long orange carrot	Red and white solid celery
Early horn ditto	Lettuce
Parsnip	Radish, 4 varieties
Early frame peas	Egg plant
Queen's dwarf ditto	Capsicum and chilli
Early prolific ditto	Prickly spinage
Blue imperial ditto	Red and white beet
Broad Windsor beans	Tomato, 2 varieties
East-ham cabbage	Parsley and celery seed in bottles for shipping
Imperial ditto	
Battersea ditto	

Purchasers can select their own plants by calling at the Garden, Bourke-street, Surry Hills. All orders left at the Garden, or at his Stalls, Nos. 9, 11, and 13, in the Vegetable Market, George-street, will be punctually attended to. Plants and seeds carefully packed for the country or neighbouring colonies.
JOHN BAPTIST.
June 27. 1142

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.

July 4.—Alpha, barque, 359 tons, Captain Lee, for the South Seas, with whaling stores.

July 4.—Frederick Griffiths, schooner, 54 tons, Captain Davis, for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Torrington, for Wellington; Cadet, for Adelaide via Newcastle; Vixen, for Geelong and Port Phillip; Elizabeth Jane, for Wide Bay.

CLEARANCES.

July 4.—Elizabeth Jane, 43 tons, Captain Easton, for Wide Bay. Passengers—Mr. Mackay, Mr. Surplice, Mr. Rickets, Mr. Benson, C. Hunter, John M'Cormack, Charles Humphrey, Owen Riley, John Colman and wife, Thomas Hayes, wife, and three children, six servants.

July 4.—Vixen, schooner, 126 tons, Captain Coffey, for Geelong and Port Phillip. Passengers—Dr. and Mrs. Day.

July 4.—Cadet, barque, 347 tons, Captain Oliphant, for Adelaide via Newcastle.

COASTERS INWARDS.

July 4.—Victory, 19, Fisher, from Brisbane Water, with 8500 feet cedar; Thistle, steamer, 127, Mulhall, from Morpeth, with 300 bags grain, 60 bags flour, 205 hides, 43 trusses hay, 66 pigs, 119 rams, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

July 4.—Victory, 19, Fisher, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; Adventure, 22, Peters, for Morpeth, with sundries; Susan, 54, Jackson, for the Clarence River, with sundries; George, 33, Robertson, for Port Stephens, in ballast; Rose, 33, Briggs, for the Richmond River, with sundries.

EXPORTS.

July 4.—Cadet, barque, 347 tons, Captain Oliphant, for Adelaide via Newcastle: 60 tons pig iron, 2 casks soda ash, 2 cans printing ink, 6 bales paper, 4 caroteels currants, 20 casks cod fish, George Small; 30 casks sugar, 30 boxes soap, Jacob Marks; 60 pieces scantling, 320 cedar boards, 9 logs cedar, 17 packages refined sugar, 36 grindstones, Jencken, Barber, and Co.; 1 bale printed calicoes, Isaac Levey; 5 cwt. steel, 92 bars iron, 78 plough tongs, L. and S. Spyer.

July 4.—Vixen, schooner, 126 tons, Captain Coffey, for Geelong and Port Philip: 4 quarter casks 10 hogsheads brandy, 3 hogsheads 3 quarter casks British whiskey, 766 bags sugar, 145 bundles flax, 1 ton 6 cwt. loose flax, 69 coils Manila rope, Order.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close, at the Post Office, as follow:—

For London.—By the George, on Saturday evening, at 6.

For San Francisco.—By the Margaret, on Saturday evening at 6.

The ship and brig signalled to the northward had not entered the port up to the time of our going to press.

The Sarah Scott sailed from Sydney on the 29th May, and not on the 2nd as reported in the Auckland shipping of yesterday.

The Essington for Portland Bay and Port Fairy, resumed her voyage this day.

Several large vessels, now in Newcastle, are delayed in their loading, in consequence of the Australian Agricultural Company's miners having struck for an increase of wages, and the supply of coal on hand being low.

The Tippoo Saib, announced as having sailed from Liverpool for Sydney, had proceeded to Plymouth to embark Irish orphan girls for this colony.

The Marietta.—Mr. Samuel Lyons reminds parties that he sells this fine fast-sailing vessel, at his mart, this day, at eleven o'clock.—Communicated.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

July.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn.	HIGH WATER even.
5	FRIDAY	7 5	4 53	2 47	3 23

New Moon, 32m. past midnight, July 10.

THE

Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1850.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

The Great Industrial Exhibition is to be opened on May 1st, 1851, but all objects intended for exhibition must be delivered to the Commissioners between February 1st and March 1st, so that to ensure articles from this colony reaching London in time, they must leave Sydney in the month of September. A long classified list of the articles to be exhibited, and the noblemen and gentlemen who have been appointed "committees of sections," appears in the *London Gazette*, which we shall endeavour to find room for to-morrow.

A gentleman, who is eminently qualified for the task, has kindly undertaken to write a series of papers on Practical Agriculture, especially addressed to the farmers of Cumberland and the adjoining districts. The first of the series appears this morning, and we would particularly recommend our country friends to preserve the papers containing these articles, which they will find worthy of constant reference.

PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

No. I.

Having had frequent occasion to notice a mistaken and wasteful application of labour in the ordinary husbandry of the majority of our smaller farmers, the writer is led to hope that a series of short papers upon agriculture as applicable to the central counties of the Sydney district, may, by means of the wide circulation of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, be rendered of much service to a meritorious and industrious class of our colonists; more especially to that portion of them who have not had opportunity to acquire much experience in the colony. He does not profess to treat the subject scientifically, his qualifications to instruct being based upon a long and intimate acquaintance with New South Wales and its agriculture, rather than upon any more solid foundation. His observations will be chiefly addressed to those industrious men who having laid by out of their wages sufficient capital to enable them to farm on their own account, are desirous to create snug little homesteads upon which during a long succession of years they may continue to reap the reward of a steady and well directed industry. If by means of these papers he shall succeed in convincing them that the frequent losses of crop to which they are subject are not wholly attributable to an uncertain climate, and that they possess the means, if not of wholly avoiding these misfortunes, at least of greatly mitigating their severity, he will consider himself amply repaid for the trouble. Without further preface he now proceeds with the first paper.

It is well observed, that the success of almost every undertaking is most materially influenced by the beginning. To commence well is often more than half the difficulty well got over. Therefore, before you determine to become a small farmer, whether as tenant or owner of the land, consider well first your own fitness for the business you wish to undertake. If you have acquired no experience, no skill in the different kinds of labour you will have to turn your hand to—if you purpose to be dependant to any extent upon the labour of others, who are to be paid by you, depend upon it you are not fit to take a farm. Learn first by labouring for others how to perform to advantage the different kinds of work you will have to do for yourself.

Next—supposing this difficulty removed, reflect carefully upon the extent of your means. If in service, do not rashly give up a state of dependence in which you can lay by any material portion of your wages until you have saved enough to purchase the necessary implements and working cattle for a farm, besides having a reasonable prospect of enough to maintain you for eighteen months or two years independently of its produce. If, in over haste to begin on your own account, you heedlessly embark in a pursuit which in this variable climate is subject to more than ordinary vicissitudes, not only in the amount per acre of its agricultural produce, but in the value which that produce will bear in the market, you will probably get entangled in difficulties, which will be a drag upon your whole future progress. Depend upon it you will gain time in the long run by waiting until you have skill enough, and capital enough, to make a fair start.

The next thing to be well weighed is where to begin. Do not involve yourself with land already worn out, or rendered foul by slovenly management—it is far better to begin with uncleared land. Every man who professes to get a livelihood by farming, should understand something of the quality of the soil. Too many, however, are influenced by the colour or appearance of the mere surface. The depth of the mould should be also well looked to.—No land can be expected to remain long productive, unless there be a foot of good surface soil,—but the deeper it is the better. Be careful also to see that there is convenient access to the farm. Without a tolerable road to a sufficient market, the most fertile lands will probably not pay to cultivate; the price of their produce is eaten up by the expense of carrying it to the purchaser. If you propose to rent land, take it only at a long lease. Clearing leases, as they are termed, are bad for both landlord and tenant. Every tenant farmer should rent his land for not less than twenty-one years. The rent of uncleared land should be nearly nominal for the first year or two, gradually increasing to the maximum amount agreed upon. An agreement of this nature affords the tenant a fair prospect of being enabled to expend all his means in converting the rude forest into fertile fields before he is called upon to pay anything material for their occupation.

Besides the land he proposes to cultivate, (which for a single family should rarely, if ever, exceed thirty to forty acres), every small farmer should, if possible, secure an equal extent to be enclosed for pasture. If a tenant, he should covenant to clear and enclose it, within a limited period, in consideration of the use of it rent free for an additional period, but on condition of not bringing it into cultivation. The occupation of an enclosure for the use of his working cattle, will prove of the greatest service to the small farmer, and he will find it well worth a low rent after his term for using it rent free shall have expired.

Supposing that you have commenced with a piece of wild uncleared land, do not imagine, as too many are apt to do, that you will gain time by scratching up a patch of imperfectly cleared land, to sow it hastily, and probably out of season. Many beginners appear to imagine that by such means they will secure to themselves food at a cheap rate for the ensuing year. They can scarcely make a greater mistake. The probable result is, that the crop will not pay for the seed and the labour of putting it in, and that instead of a cheap loaf they ensure for themselves a very dear one. Let a man setting to work for himself, resolve from the first to perform every thing in the best possible way his means will permit. And as the foregoing is perhaps the worst possible way, here is one far better.

When you have satisfactorily arranged for the occupation of a farm, endeavour so to continue it, that you may remain in service, or at all events beneficially employed for hire, for, say a year or two longer; but so circumstanced that you may be able to devote a few weeks to your yet uncleared land. As soon as you can carefully look over the part you propose to clear, and reserve all the trees upon it capable of being converted into materials for fences or buildings. Then set to work to girdle or "ring-bark," as it is termed, the remainder; that is remove from every one of the larger trees a girdle or strip of bark completely into the sapwood of six or eight inches wide; mind, if the smallest portion of the inner bark be left within the girdle thus removed, the tree will continue to live. Trees of less than a foot in diameter, it is better to cut down, or grub up by the roots. The operation of girdling should only be performed when the sap is up, and the bark separates freely from the wood; this is invariably the case when the ground is moderately moist. When the bark parts freely from the wood, an industrious man may girdle from five to ten acres of ordinary forest land in a day; and if he be careful to do it thoroughly, the tree will die in a few months. If the sap be not up, as it is termed, and the bark does not strip freely, the operation will be much more tedious. He will have to cut quite through the sap wood to make sure of completely removing the whole of the inner bark, and even then many of the stumps will not die, but make fresh shoots from below. Watch therefore for a time when the trees are making growth, the more fresh shoots there are upon the tree, the more rapidly it dries up after being girdled. It is best not to girdle trees the wood of which it is difficult to burn when dry. The "water gum" of the flooded lands is perhaps the only kind of forest trees, upon agricultural lands, on this side the mountains, which is of this description.

The next thing you should set about is to convert all the reserved trees into posts and rails for fencing, and slabs, &c., for building, stacking them carefully in heaps as you proceed, that they may dry without cambering. Fences and wooden buildings are always much more durable when the materials are dry and seasoned before they are put together. These jobs completed, now wait patiently a year or eighteen months, until the trees you have girdled become completely dry. If a favorable period should offer itself for opening holes round the stems of the large trees preparatory to burning them down, you should endeavour to avail yourself of it. Remember, that when the ground is thoroughly moistened, one day will enable you to do as much of this kind of work as you would perform in three, if the ground be hard and dry. These holes should be opened about a foot deep, carefully removing all the lateral roots to that depth as you proceed. You may, also, at the same time advantageously grub up by the roots all the smaller trees and saplings. On some descriptions of forest land so few large trees exist, that it is better to commence by cutting them all down with the axe, instead of killing them as they stand by girdling. But whichever of the two methods of destroying the trees it may seem best to adopt, on no account attempt to burn them off, until they become thoroughly dry. There can be no greater waste of labour than to set about this operation while they are still green and full of sap. In numerous instances, witnessed by the writer, the expense of burning off has been at least trebled for want of a little forethought, in having neglected to kill or cut down the trees a year or two before. The cost of girdling can rarely exceed six-pence to eight-pence per acre; that of felling, five to eight shillings, especially if performed by the farmer's own hands. Now it is only one or two years' interest on his comparatively small outlay which he has to devote, in order to save at least one-half the expense of burning-off, or probably from 15s. to 25s. per acre.

As the operation of burning off proceeds, be careful to remove every stump and root in the way of the plough, say to the depth of at least nine or ten inches. If you neglect to do it now you will have abundant cause to regret it afterwards. Nothing can be more slovenly, more conducive to the growth of weeds, than the practice of sowing land with the stumps still standing, and the ground encumbered with unburnt logs. It is quite lamentable to see how many really industrious men muddle on with their fields disfigured by these unsightly objects, promising themselves probably, each successive year, that they will have them removed before the next, until their land, chiefly through the uncultivated patches round the stumps, becomes so foul that it will no longer pay the expense of cropping. By beginning properly this great evil might be avoided, and at no additional expense. A careful man who understands what he is about, and lays his plans with judgment, will, by biding his time, thoroughly clear his land at far less cost than is usually incurred by the occupants of the miserable half-cleared patches so prevalent throughout the country.

Some landlords will not permit an acre to be cultivated until it is thoroughly cleared and fenced, and they are right; it is quite as advantageous for the tenant as for themselves. If land be not thoroughly cleared of the stumps and logs at first, it becomes much more expensive to destroy them afterwards; the fuel necessary to burn them must be carted from a distance.

In burning down trees or cross burning logs into convenient lengths for rolling together, small fires judiciously applied are found to be more effective than those which are large. The best plan is to have a great number of small fires alive at once, and to have them attended to as frequently as possible, both night and day.

As soon as possible after the timber is burnt off, spread the ashes and burnt soil underneath carefully over the land. A single heavy shower is sufficient to discharge into the soil below all the fertilizing salts these ashes contain; and if they are not spread out in time, the land for a year or two will be injured by patches upon which no crop will flourish on account of its excessive rankness.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday.

The Speaker took the Chair at twenty five minutes past three.

DESPATCHES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid upon the table a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, being a continuation of the series relating to Transportation, and announcing the intention of the Imperial Government to send two ships with emigrants to Moreton Bay, at the expense of the British Treasury, on account of the number of ticket-of-leave holders who had been transmitted there.—The hon. gentleman also laid upon the table a despatch from the Secretary of State, announcing that, by an Act of Parliament, colonial wines were admitted at the reduced duty of 2s. 9d. per imperial gallon.

Both these despatches were ordered to be printed.

BATHURST POLICE.

Mr. DARVALL presented a petition from 635 magistrates, and other residents in the district of Bathurst, praying that the office of Police Magistrate in that town might not be discontinued.

The petition having been received, Mr. DARVALL gave notice of his intention, on Thursday, to move its reference to the Police Committee.

COLONIAL SPIRITS.

Mr. MARTIN gave notice of his intention, on Tuesday next, to move for leave to introduce a Bill for reducing the duties charged upon spirits distilled in the colony from grapes or grain of colonial growth.

THE BARRACK SQUARE.

Mr. DARVALL presented a petition from Mr. Abraham Moses, who stated that he was a purchaser of one of the allotments of land laid out upon the site of the Old Barrack square, and had sustained great pecuniary loss in consequence of the Government having changed the plan of laying out that square approved by the House, for which loss he had been unable to obtain compensation. It was, he alleged, upon the faith of this plan being carried out that he became a purchaser, and the change alluded to having diminished the value of his purchase he applied to the Government for compensation. He had an additional claim to such compensation in the fact, that, in the interim between his purchase and the change of plan, he had been offered a premium of £185 for the transfer of his title. The Government offered him a return of his purchase money, or of so much of it as would reduce his purchase to one at the upset price set upon these lots. This offer, however, he refused, conceiving, that, as there was an actual breach of contract on the part of the Government, he was entitled to a compensation proportionate to his loss. A reduction of the purchase-money to the upset price of the lots he further objected to, because it did not place him on an equal footing with other purchasers. The buyers of the two corner lots on either side of him had been allowed to retain these lots at the upset price; and if such an arrangement was just with reference to those more valuable allotments, the land which he had purchased, and which was less valuable, ought to be sold at a diminution of the upset price proportionate to the difference between its value and those of the corner lots. The prayer of the petition was, that the House would address the Executive Government, praying that compensation might be granted to the petitioner. The hon. member having moved that the petition be received,

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded the motion, admitting that the petitioner had very fairly stated the facts of the case. The original plan, as approved by the House and adopted by the Government, proposed to leave the square to the line of York-street; but it was afterwards considered by those conversant with the subject, that such a plan would be very inexpedient, as it would keep out of the market a number of most valuable lots fronting the business part of George-street, and would of course very materially affect the revenue. Among the gentlemen who had more especially drawn the attention of the Government to the propriety of making this change of plan, was the honorable and learned member for Sydney. It was a remarkable fact, too, that the gentleman whose petition had just been presented, was one of the strongest advocates for this alteration, and as he made no mention at that time, of a claim for compensation, it was, at that time assumed that there would be no difficulty on his part. As however the alteration was made after the first sale, the purchasers at that sale had a right to some reduction, and after mature consideration it was determined to reduce the purchase money of each lot to the upset price which had been set upon them. This arrangement satisfied the other purchasers, but Mr. Moses objected to it for the reasons mentioned in his petition, and claimed compensation for the withdrawal of an offer of £185 as a premium upon his purchase. The Government, acting as the trustees of the public, did not feel in a position to accede to this claim, and conceived that Mr. Moses was seeking to drive too hard a bargain. It was conceived that the equity of the case had been met by the offers either to return the purchase money altogether, or so much of it as would reduce the amount paid for the allotment to the minimum price set upon it. Of course it would have been much easier, as well as more pleasant, for the Government to have complied with the claim of Mr. Moses, had it been thought that they could have done so consistently with their duty to the public. Of course the Government was equally ready at the present moment to carry out its first offers.

The petition was then received.

ESTIMATES FOR 1850-51.

The consideration in Committee of the Governor's Financial Minute, and of the Estimates for 1850-51, was postponed until Wednesday next, in consequence of the latter not having yet been printed for distribution among the members.

FEMALE CHILDREN'S APPRENTICING BILL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved, that the Governor's Message with this Bill be read.

Carried.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the second reading of the Bill, and stated that its enactments were framed only to carry out the objects for which the institution in question was originally established.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL seconded the motion.

Mr. NICHOLS objected to the introduction of the Bill by the Government in its present shape, as it seemed to be a departure from the rules and orders of the House, which enacted that private Bills, and this he took to be a private Bill, should only be introduced in a certain formal manner. A similar Bill had been rejected in a former session, on the ground that it was improperly introduced as a public Bill, when it was in reality a private measure. Although it might be made to appear that the objects of this Bill were public objects, it did appear to him that if it were passed, any incorporated body might claim to have a Bill for their advancement and benefit introduced in the same way. No doubt the committee of ladies who had the management of this institution deserved the thanks and encouragement of the community, and would doubtless enlist the gallant support of the Attorney-General that night, a support which he had thought fit to withhold from the Californian widows. But there could be no doubt that the School of Industry was a local and private institution, and must be treated as such by the legislature. He believed it to be a most excellent institution, and wished to give it every encouragement as such; but he must object to the way in which this Bill was introduced. He saw other measures on the paper, which he believed were introduced in a similar way, in contravention of the rules of the House, in relation to the city of Melbourne; and he did not consider that because the citizens of Melbourne had chosen to disenfranchise themselves, that the rules of the Council were to be set aside.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL thought that the measure had been always looked upon as a public one, and consequently had been introduced as such by the Government. When the Auction Company's Bill was renewed, in order to victimise certain parties, although it was essentially a private Bill, no such opposition was made; and, therefore, he felt justified in supporting a measure like the present, which he considered to be infinitely more useful.

Mr. DARVALL could not take the argument of the Attorney-General, as of any value. The infringement of the law in the case of the Auction Company was no excuse for a second infringement of the law with regard to the present measure. It had not been presumed to suggest that what the Legislature did in respect to the former measure, was right; but that it did what was wrong, and they were not therefore called on to do that wrong again. [The honorable member quoted the Act of Parliament defining the distinction between public and private Bills, and left it for the House to decide which denomination the present measure came under, which he hoped they would do, without regard to the usefulness of the measure, or the merits of those who were interested in its support.]

Mr. PARKER thought there was some misapprehension on the minds of honorable members as to the power given to the Government, in respect to the introduction of Bills. By the Act of Parliament he found no restriction imposed on the Government for the introduction of any Bill, and the power thus given being the Act of Parliament, and the rules and orders of the Government being regulated by the practice of Parliament, he could not see how the House had a right to object to its introduction in its present shape.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY admitted that, on mature consideration, the objection which had been raised to the manner in which this Bill had been introduced was one involving considerable difficulty. He should be very loth to take any step which should be considered an interference with the rules and orders of the House; but he believed the words of the Act of Parliament would justify the initiation of this Act by the Government, and having been so initiated, the House would proceed to deal with it in the ordinary way. The terms of the statute were so comprehensive as to include every measure which the Government might think fit to introduce into the House. The safer course, however, and that which he would prefer, in deference to the objection which had been raised, was to refer the Bill to a select committee. Perhaps the Bill should be printed at the expense of the trustees of the School of Industry, and with this view he would move that the Bill now before the House be read a first time on Thursday, the 18th July.

Carried.

MELBOURNE PUBLIC ABATTOIRS BILL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the second reading of the Melbourne Public Abattoirs Bill. The object of the Bill was to establish public abattoirs in Melbourne, and to inflict penalties on those who should slaughter cattle of any kind except in such abattoirs.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL seconded the motion.

Mr. NICHOLS contended that this also was a private Bill; it referred to a distinct corporation, and imposed certain fines which were payable under it. Persons might be opposed to it—the butchers of Melbourne, for instance—and they had a right to have the opportunity of coming forward to oppose it in the Council.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY did not think this Bill came within the category of private bills. The Bill that had been passed as to the paving, lighting, and cleansing of the cities, and making such bills as referred to these objects was, he believed, large enough in its scope to encompass this Bill. He believed private interests would be affected by this Bill—that the butchers would rise in arms against it—but it was only the object to read the Bill a second time, not to go into committee upon it. True it was that the Government was not called on to introduce this measure, as the citizens of Melbourne had placed themselves without the pale of the protection of the legislature. But he believed the folly they had been guilty of in the election of a representative, had been repented of by a vast majority of the inhabitants, and therefore on a fair representation of the circumstances, the Government had thought wise to introduce this and other Bills relative to the local improvement of the city of Melbourne.

The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be read a third time on Thursday, the 18th of July.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE LAWS EXTENSION BILL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the second reading of the above Bill, explaining, as he had done at its first reading, that its object was to extend to the internal towns the laws at present in force in Sydney, with reference to slaughter-houses, and the general slaughtering of cattle.

The Bill having been read a first time, it was ordered to be considered in Committee on that day fortnight, for the purpose, as the COLONIAL SECRETARY explained, of having all the measures relating to slaughter-houses under the consideration of the House at the same time, so as to afford them an opportunity, if practical, of reducing all the legislation upon this matter to a single Act.

CORPORATE TOWN JUSTICES BILL.

The above Bill was further considered in Committee, and so amended as to obviate the objection which it had been previously thought liable to, as being technically insufficient to carry out its object, that of granting certain jurisdictions to the territorial magistrates within the incorporated borough of Geelong. It was then reported to the House, and the adoption of the Report was directed to stand as an order of the day for Wednesday next. This course was pursued in compliance with a suggestion from Mr. NICHOLS that it would be better in most cases to defer the adoption of those reports for a short time, so as to afford to members an opportunity of again inspecting and correcting any errors that might have arisen before the Bill was ordered for engrossment and third reading.

TOLLS AND DUES LEASING BILL.

The House went into Committee upon the Bill, the object of which was to enable the leases of tolls and ferries in the interior to be granted for longer periods than one year. The time was limited to two years at the suggestion of Mr. DARVALL, and the Bill was ordered to be further considered in Committee on Thursday next. Messrs. NICHOLS and MARTIN each gave notice of a new clause. The object of that purposed by the former gentleman was to give to the Executive a power of altering the rate of tolls established by proclamation. The object of the other was to relieve all sheep from the charge of toll.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN OFFENDERS' APPREHENSION BILL.

The further consideration in committee of the above Bill was postponed till Wednesday next, upon the motion of the COLONIAL SECRETARY, in order that such alterations and amendments might in the mean time be prepared as would render its provisions applicable to all the Australian Colonies, and to the intended colony of Victoria.

BRITISH STAMPS BILL.

The above Bill was read a third time, and passed, and was ordered to be presented to the Governor for the Royal Assent by the Speaker.

MELBOURNE PRIVATE STREETS BILL.

The above Bill was read a second time, and was ordered to be considered in committee on Wednesday next.

CENSUS BILL.

The consideration in committee of the Census Bill was postponed until Wednesday next.

POLICE OF INCORPORATED TOWNS.

The Bill transmitted by the Governor's Message, No. 16, for suspending section 70 (the police rate clause) of the Sydney, Melbourne, and Geelong Incorporation Acts, was read a first time, and was ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

LACHLAN AND CARCOAR.

Mr. DARVALL moved that the petition from the Lachlan and Carcoar Districts, praying an increased police establishment, presented by him on the 2nd instant, be referred to the Select Committee on Police. Carried.

CATTLE SLAUGHTERING LAWS BILL.

The second reading of the above Bill was postponed for a fortnight upon the motion of Mr. MARTIN.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS' PUNISHMENT BILL.

This Bill was recommitted for the amendment of clause 6, wherein it had been omitted to appropriate the penalties to the use of the Crown in the ordinary way. This amendment having been made, the Bill was reported to the House, and the adoption of the Report was ordered to stand as an order of the day for Tuesday next.

Council adjourned at half-past five P.M., until three o'clock to-morrow (this) afternoon.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—Thursday.

EQUITY JURISDICTION.

Before His Honor the Primary Judge.

RANKIN v. HEATHORNE.

His Honor sat for the purpose of delivering judgment in the above case. His Honor set aside the writ of *ne exeat colonia* with costs. The defendant was to be restrained from bringing any action, but it was referred to the Master to ascertain what compensation was due to him in respect of the arrest.

[A full report of the judgment will appear in a future impression.]

EQUITY APPEALS.

PHILIPS v. HOLDEN AND ANOTHER.

This was an appeal from a decision of His Honor Mr. Justice Therry, the Primary Judge in Equity. The suit was instituted by a creditor on behalf of herself and all others, against the trustee and heir-at-law of the late Mrs. Huffington formerly Bowman. Mrs. Bowman when she intermarried with William Bowman had certain real property settled upon her in strict settlement in the usual way. In default of appointing, however, she had the fee.

The plaintiff had been in the service of Mrs. Huffington, and also during the period she was Mrs. Bowman: in payment of the wages then due, Mrs. Huffington gave the plaintiff a promissory note, under date the 1st April, 1849, for £22. The bill sought a decree for the sale of the real estate, settled on Mrs. Huffington by her former husband—William Bowman—to pay this promissory note, and all other of Mrs. Huffington's debts. Mrs. Huffington made no will—nor did she exercise her power of appointment. One child—a defendant—survived her.

His Honor dismissed the bill with costs, on the ground that the cases did not warrant a decree for the sale of the *corpus* of the estate to pay the plaintiff's debt—it being a simple contract debt—and Mrs. Huffington not having exercised her power of appointment by deed or will.

The plaintiff had appealed against this decision, and which now came on for argument.

The Solicitor-General appeared in support of the appeal: he submitted that His Honor was wrong in dismissing the Bill. He would again rely upon the same case, Owen v. Dickinson, relied on by him when arguing the case below, and which case His Honor the Primary Judge sought to distinguish from the circumstances of the present. He submitted the fact here,—that Mrs. Huffington had made no appointment by deed or will made no difference in the case, for the *corpus* of her separate estate was equally liable for her debts. If she had the power to deal with the estate, by deed or will for instance, she has the other power incident to all property in general, namely, the power of contracting debts payable out of it. If, too, she ought to have appointed, in order to satisfy her debts, the Court will do so for her, by making a decree, authorising a sale of that very property, over which she ought to have made appointment. To distinguish this case from many others that will be cited, and which was mis-recited by His Honor in his judgment, he urged upon the attention of the Court that Mrs. Huffington, under the settlement after her death, so to speak, in default of appointment, took the remainder in fee; and not, as in those cases, did the remainder go over to a stranger, in the like events. Several cases were cited, showing that the *corpus* of personal estate would be liable; if in the hands of heir, &c., to her debts. It was then contended, that since the 53 George IV., the real property in question, for the purpose of paying debts, must, as between the debtor and creditor, be deemed to be personal estate. But independant of this last point, it was again submitted, that considering the remainder over was a fee to Mrs. Huffington, the *corpus* of the property might be followed in the hands of the heir; in other words, the heir took subject to the debts.

Mr. Broadhurst, on the other hand, submitted that the appeal ought to be dismissed with costs. He again submitted, as he did in the Court below, that because Mrs. Huffington had failed, either by deed or will to charge the *corpus* of the property, a Court of Equity could not now lay hold of that *corpus*, as contended for on the other side. He would ask what was the separate property of the late Mrs. Huffington? Her separate estate was merely, as he would submit, in the rents and profits arising out of the *corpus*, and which ceased to be separate estate, on her decease. It was true she might have charged the *corpus* by deed or will, but still, even then, strictly speaking, the *corpus* would not have been a separate estate. In point of fact, therefore, that which the plaintiff seeks to bind with the payment of debts, as separate estate, was never separate estate, and as such, cannot be dealt with by the Court.

The Solicitor-General replied.

The Court reserved judgment.

The Court was then adjourned until to-day.

BRISBANE CIRCUIT COURT.

May 13, 1850.

[The following formal decision of the full Court is published, being one of some importance to the country currency of this colony.]

THE QUEEN v. STANLEY.

William Stanley was indicted for stealing several warrants and orders for the payment of money of the value of the sums for which they were respectively drawn.

This was the only count in the information.

The warrants and orders were all drawn for an amount under 20s.

By the 7th Geo. IV., No. 3, it is enacted that "all bills of exchange, promissory notes, orders, drafts, and undertakings, in writing, being negotiable or transferable, for the payment of any sum of money less than twenty shillings, which shall be made or issued after the publication of this Act, shall be, and are hereby declared to be, absolutely void, and of no effect; any law, custom, or usage, notwithstanding."

The 5th section imposes a penalty, not exceeding £20, nor less than £5, for issuing any such note, bill, or order.

At the time, I stated my strong impression that the indictment could not be sustained. But, upon the prisoner being found guilty, I passed on him a sentence of three years' hard labour; intimating at the same time to the prisoner, that he should have the benefit of the objection, if, on submitting it to the full Court, their decision should be in his favour.

R. THERRY.

June 29, 1850.

We have considered this matter; and, having heard the Attorney-General on the question, and referred to the Act of Council, we are clearly of opinion that the Conviction cannot be sustained. There being no Count in the Information describing the property as pieces of paper merely, value one penny, which would have sufficed to sustain a charge of Larceny, we can only inquire what is the value of them as notes, or orders, for the payment of money. And as such they are without value, by the express terms of the enactment; for they are absolutely void. No one of them, consequently, can be a "valuable security"—since the law prevents their being any security at all. The Prisoner, therefore, as to this particular case, is entitled to a Pardon.

ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J.
J. N. DICKINSON.
R. THERRY.

Sydney, 2nd July, 1850.

MAITLAND QUARTER SESSIONS.

(*Abridged from the Maitland Mercury.*)

This Court opened on Monday before the Chairman, S. Raymond, Esq., assisted during the day by the following magistrates: A. Lang, Esq., C. M. Doyle, Esq., and Major Crummer.

The barristers present were T. Callaghan, Esq., Crown Prosecutor, and W. A. Purefoy, Esq.

James Alfred Flack was indicted for stealing one £1 note and six pieces of silver coin (variously described), the property of Matthew Boot, at Dalkeith, on the 24th April, 1850. Not guilty. Discharged.

William Trott was indicted for stealing eight boots, the property of Richard Frederick Jackson, at Maitland, on the 30th May, 1850. Not guilty.

James Murphy was indicted for burglariously entering the dwelling-house of Claneboy Adams, at Kinross, on the 19th May, 1850, and stealing therefrom one blanket and two boots, his property. Guilty. To be imprisoned for six months with hard labour.

Henry Brown was indicted for that he, on the 5th June, at Dungog, being then a servant in the employ of William Corner did receive £4 sterling for and on account of the said William Corner, and did feloniously embezzle the same, and did steal the said money from the said William Corner. In a second count the prisoner was indicted for stealing four £1 notes, the property of William Corner, at Dungog, on the 5th June. The prisoner pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Thomas Harrington and Charles Lawn were indicted for wounding James Sommerville on the head, face, and neck, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm, at Morpeth, on the 1st May, 1850. Guilty. To be imprisoned with hard labour for eighteen months.

Tuesday, July 2.

Before the Chairman, and A. Lang, Esq., J.P., J. A. Smith, Esq., J.P., and Major Sullivan, J.P.

George Sharples was indicted for stealing 100 nails, 6 bundles of hemp, 1 hammer, and 1 pair of pincers, the property of Isaac Ferrar, at Black Creek, on the 14th June, 1850. Not guilty.

John Byrns was indicted for stealing two lasts, the property of Richard Frederick Jackson, at Maitland, on the 14th June, 1850. Not guilty.

Edward Graves was indicted for stealing ten bows, two chains, one ring, one bolt, and twelve keys, the property of Henry Northcote, at Nelson's Plains, on the 2nd May, 1850. In a second count he was indicted for feloniously receiving the articles. Guilty. Twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Patrick Bernes was indicted for stealing one horse, the property of William Buckley, at Pembrook, on the 29th May, 1850. Buckley did not appear when called, and his recognizance was ordered to be estreated; the prisoner to be admitted to bail, if he could procure it, himself in £40, and two sureties in £20 each.

George Mason, who had been committed for trial by the Armidale Bench, on a charge of stealing money, did not appear, and it was stated that he had escaped from the custody of the policeman who was bringing him down the country. The Crown Prosecutor intimated that he should feel it his duty to communicate with the Armidale Bench relative to the escape.

Charles Downes was placed in the dock, and the Crown Prosecutor stated that he had been committed for trial by the Maitland Bench, on a charge of stealing and selling sheepskins, the property of his employer, for whom he was bringing goods down the country; there was, however, it appeared, some doubt whether Mr. Odell, Downe's employer, had not authorised him to dispose of property on the road, and if so he was of opinion the charge must fall, and the prisoner be discharged; but he would consult the Attorney-General on the subject. Downs applied for and was granted bail; and Mr. Odell, who was in Court, came forward to give bail for him, and said that he had authorised Downes to sell property on the road if he required it for rations or other expenses.

This was the last case on the calendar.

Appeal Cases.

Before the Chairman, Mr. Lang, and Major Sullivan.

In the appeal of George Sinclair against the decision of the Grafton Bench, who had sentenced him to three months' imprisonment for a breach of the Masters and Servants' Act, the Court ordered the conviction to be quashed, the appellant appearing, and no appearance being made for the respondent. Counsel for appellant, Mr. Purefoy; attorney, Mr. Davies.

In the appeal of Andrew Goodwin against the decision of the Grafton Bench, under the same Act, and by which Goodwin was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, the conviction was quashed by the Court for the same reason. Counsel for appellant, Mr. Purefoy; attorney, Mr. Davies.

In the appeal of William Gravenor against the decision of the Maitland Bench, under the Impounding Act, the conviction was sustained, no appearance being made for the appellant. Counsel for the respondents, the Crown Prosecutor.

Road Application.

Before the Chairman and Mr. Lang.

Mr. Alexander Forbes applied to the Court for an order for a road from his land at Yengo Creek, in the Wollombi district, to the nearest and principal highway, in the nearest easterly direction. Mr. Forbes proved by a witness the service of the necessary notices, and he proved by two witnesses, George Driver Porter and James Wookey, that he at present had no accessible road from his land except a sufferance road, the same as that for which he now applied for an order to have made a regular road.

Major Sullivan appeared to oppose the application, contending that the road applied for was in an undesirable direction, as it would interfere with the sale of town allotments, and that there was a shorter and better line of road by the mountain range. He called a witness, George Marriott, to prove this, who said that he had taken loaded drays by the way of the mountain line at a time when the sufferance road was flooded.

It appeared on comparing the sketches produced, and examining the localities, that the road applied for ran in a northerly direction, and not in an easterly.

The Court ordered a road to be formed from Mr. Forbes' to the nearest highway, leaving it to the Surveyor-General to determine the direction and the line.

The Court then adjourned *sine die*.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

Thursday.

Before W. H. Keen, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of William H. Cory, an adjourned single meeting was held. One claim was proved against the estate—Hyland and Co., £1 9s.; after which insolvent was examined, and the meeting terminated.

In the estate of Michael Doyle, a certificate meeting was held, and the application was granted.

In the estate of Thomas George Sawkins, a certificate meeting: postponed until Saturday.

In the estate of Richard Gow, a certificate meeting: postponed, insolvent not appearing, until the 11th instant.

MEETING THIS DAY.

In the estate of Charles Waldron, a special meeting, at noon.

WOOL SALES.

Sale of 1056 bales, by Messrs. J. T. Simes and Co., on the 15th February:—

Ex Julindur—Can over Ryder JR conjoined under, 7 at 21d., 11 at 20½d., 4 at 20d., 3 at 19½d., 43 at 19d., 35 at 18½d., 48 at 18d., 28 at 17½d., 19 at 17d., 23 at 16½d., 12 at 16d., 2 at 15½d., 5 at 14½d.; WKR, 4 at 23½d., 9 at 22d., 8 at 21½d., 5 at 18d., 5 at 17d., 2 at 15½d., 5 at 15d., 2 at 14d.; AHR, 6 at 21d., 3 at 20½d., 4 at 20d., 3 at 16½d.; RHR, 18 at 20½d., 1 at 16d., 1 at 13½d.; AP conjoined, 4 at 20½d., 4 at 20d., 1 at 16d., 1 at 14d.; JH, 3 at 19½d., 1 at 16d., 2 at 15d.; F&U, 4 at 18d.

Ex Diana—AHR, 9 at 21½d., 7 at 21d., 5 at 17½d., 4 at 10d.; WKR, 1 at 22d., 4 at 20½d., 3 at 19d., 6 at 18d., 2 at 15½d.

Ex Quinten Leitch—RG over Snowwhite, 5 at 21d., 3 at 19d., 1 at 18½d., 2 at 4d.; yT in diamond, 20 at 18½d., 6 at 18d., 2 at 16d., 9 at 14½d., 1 at 14d.; G in double triangle, 9 at 19d., 6 at 18½d., 1 at 17d., 1 at 14½d.; GN, 7 at 19d., 1 at 14½d.; gR, 3 at 19½d., 3 at 19d.; × in square, 4 at 17d., 4 at 16½d., 1 at 14d.; GM in square, 4 at 19d., 3 at 17d., 2 at 15d., 1 at 14½d.; E over Skin, 1 at 15½d.; R, 2 at 17½d.; S in double triangle, 5 at 19d., 9 at 18½d., 1 at 16d., 6 at 15½d., 3 at 14d., 1 at 9d.; G over CCC, 3 at 20½d., 1 at 18½d.; W&C, 5 at 22d., 5 at 21½d., 10 at 21d., 4 at 20½d., 30 at 20d., 12 at 19½d., 8 at 19d., 14 at 18½d., 17 at 18d., 1 at 14½d., 2 at 13½d.; W&C over F, 2 at 17½d., 4 at 17d., 5 at 15½d.; JW, 9 at 19½d., 1 at 18½d.; MET over RC, 3 at 20d., 7 at 19½d., 5 at 19d., 1 at 18½d.; RC over N, 3 at 16d.; RC over M, 2 at 16½d.; RC over R&M, 9 at 17½d.; RC over JA, 3 at 15½d., 5 at 15d.; S in diamond over RC, 7 at 19½d.

Ex St. Vincent—JC in diamond S, 41 at 15d., 28 at 14½d.; HKN, 5 at 17d., 5 at 16½d., 22 at 16d., 5 at 15½d.; S over SH in square, 11 at 15d., 24 at 14½d.; EWC in square, 3 at at 19d., 17 at 18½d., 10 at 18d.; MG in square, 2 at 18d.; JM in square, 4 at 16d., 4 at 15½d.; WLP, 1 at 14d., 4 at 12½d.; S over LL in square, 1 at 11½d.; S over HM in square, 4 at 15½d., 10 at 15d.; S over SSS in square, 6 at 13½d.; JES in diamond, 1 at 18½d.; BK in diamond, 16 at 15½d.; VL conjoined over FG, 4 at 19d.

Ex London—W&C, 2 at 20d., 6 at 19½d., 3 at 19d., 9 at 18½d., 42 at 17½d., 4 at 17d., 3 at 16½d., 2 at 15½d., 2 at 15d.; L, 3 at 17d., 13 at 16d., 1 at 15d.; CK in diamond over WR, 5 at 17½d.; CK in diamond, 1 at 17½d., 1 at 16½d.; OP, 1 at 16d.; MACK, 1 at 15d.; JP, 4 at 16d., 2 at 15½d.; ATn, 2 at 18½d., 8 at 17½d.

Ex Midlothian—B&C, 5 at 18½d., 1 at 13d.; Y over W, 1 at 15d., 2 at 14½d.; S over SH in square, 7 at 16d., 13 at 15½d.; SUG, 1 at 20d., 6 at 16½d., 6 at 16d.; PiP, 8 at 16½d.; S over HN in diamond, 4 at 17½d.; HUM, 2 at 16½d.; S over SNS, 2 at 15d.; S over SSS in oblong, 2 at 14½d.; HR in diamond, 3 at 16½d.

Sale of 1001 bales, by Messrs. J. T. Simes and Co., on the 19th February:—

Ex Julindur—EB over AR, 6 at 17½d., 2 at 17d., 3 at 16½d., 2 at 12½d.; Scott over B, 5 at 17d., 1 at 13½d.; SUG, 5 at 18d., 1 at 16d.; S over HUM, 6 at 16½d.; S over AK, 5 at 16d.; S over SSS in square, 2 at 14d.; S over SH in square, 2 at 16½d., 5 at 15½d., 29 at 15d., 6 at 14½d.; T over TT, 5 at 10d., 5 at 9½d.; ARB, 5 at 19d., 6 at 18½d.; A over LX in square, 1 at 16d.; BR, 10 at 17½d.; TA, 6 at 17d., 7 at 16½d., 6 at 16d.

Ex Taglioni—WA, 5 at 17d., 15 at 16½d., 6 at 15d., 8 at 12½d., 2 at 13½d., 1 at 12d.; CS over RYDER over UR conjoined, 3 at 18½d., 4 at 18d., 4 at 17½d., 12 at 16½d., 11 at 15d., 19 at 14½d., 2 at 14d., 8 at 13d.

Ex George - Fitzgerald over Windsor, 5 at 19d., 5 at 18½d., 3 at 17½d.

Ex Quinten Leitch—AB, 4 at 17d., 4 at 16½d., 7 at 16d.; HB, 2 at 15½d.; IP, 1 at 18½d., 1 at 17½d.; BD, 5 at 18d., 3 at 17½d., 2 at 16d., 1 at 13½d.; BR, 4 at 18½d., 6 at 17½d.; CS over RYDER over UR conjoined, 7 at 19d., 8 at 18½d., 5 at 18d., 7 at 17½d., 7 at 17d., 2 at 16½d., 4 at 14½d., 1 at 11d.

Ex Sydney—TC, 7 at 17d., 6 at 16d., 2 at 9d.; D, 4 at 14d.

Ex Lady Amherst—W&C, 6 at 21d., 4 at 20½d., 1 at 19½d., 18 at 19d., 5 at 18½d., 3 at 18d., 4 at 17d., 2 at 16½d., 1 at 16d.; WR&Co. over M, 2 at 18d., 2 at 17½d.; JH over RB over H, 2 at 21d.; J, 5 at 19½d.; IH over N, 3 at 17½d., 1 at 13½d.; gB conjoined over RB over R, 5 at 20d., 3 at 18½d.

Ex Lalla Rookh—W&C, 4 at 20½d., 5 at 20d., 6 at 19½d., 14 at 19d., 4 at 18½d., 8 at 17½d., 6 at 17d., 1 at 16½d.

Ex Arabian—JHJ, 9 at 17½d., 11 at 17d., 3 at 16½d., 1 at 14d.; S over BK in oblong, 8 at 15½d., 1 at 12d.; S over ◡, 1 at 17d.; S over YC in oblong, 4 at 16d., 12 at 15½d., 4 at 15d.; Tumut, 3 at 16½d.; S over CFT, 16 at 15½d., 31 at 15d., 2 at 11½d.; W over GS, 5 at 16½d., 6 at 16d.; S over SH in square, 11 at 16d., 5 at 15½d., 5 at 15d.; S over TJC, 10 at 15½d.; 10 at 15d.; F | F, 6 at 17d.; S over TBT, 5 at 14½d.; 2 at 14d.; PB conjoined, 1 at 18½d., 4 at 17½d.; AG in square, 4 at 14½d.; T over TT, 2 at 17½d.; S over SSS in square, 4 at 14d.; DG in diamond, 15 at 17½d., 1 at 18½d., 1 at 17d.; Z, 3 at 15½d., 6 at 15d.

Ex Subraon.—DR over New England, 5 at 21d., 3 at 20½d., 15 at 20d., 19 at 19½d., 12 at 19d., 1 at 18½d., 4 at 18d., 9 at 17½d., 2 at 16d., 4 at 15½d., 1 at 10d.

Ex John Calvin—S over M, 1 at 14½d.; B×B, 1 at 15d.

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Ex St. Vincent—Bell brand, 4 at 16½d.

Ex London—CS over RYDER over VR, 4 at 19½d., 6 at 19d., 17 at 18½d., 30 at 18d., 10 at 17½d., 9 at 17d., 24 at 16½d., 12 at 16d., 18 at 15½d., 16 at 15d., 8 at 14½d., 41 at 14d., 9 at 13½d., 3 at 12½d.; WKR, 7 at 16d., 7 at 15½d.; E Austin, Bathurst, 3 at 16d., 13 at 15d., 4 at 14½d.; FRSy, 1 at 17½d., 2 at 16½d., 1 at 16½d.

Ex Thomas Fielden—ArB, 4 at 18d.

Ex Blonde—JNJ in square, 4 at 16½d.; W BW, 6 at 16½d.; RB over G in diamond, 1 at 17d.

Sale of 533 bales by Messrs. Marsh and Brownsborough on the 20th February:—

Ex James Turcan—SAD over M in diamond, 1 at 24½d., 10 at 23½d., 7 at 23d., 3 at 22½d., 5 at 20d., 10 at 21½d., 4 at 21d., 10 at 20d., 4 at 19½d., 2 at 15½d.; SAD over M in diamond over Clifton, 3 at 23½d., 3 at 22½d., 5 at 22d., 2 at 21½d., 5 at 20½d., 2 at 20d., 2 at 17d.; Tent d over X in square, 3 at 19½d., 2 at 17d.; ME conjoined, 6 at 23d., 4 at 22d., 15 at 21d., 4 at 1?½d., 1 at 18d., 1 at 17½d., 2 at 15d.

Ex Artemisia—Sydney over WS, 10 at 17½d., 4 at 16½d., 37 at 16d., 2 at 15d., 1 at 14d.; WCW, 8 at 16½d., 14 at 16d., 6 at 15½, 7 at 15d.; Rothery, 18 at 18½d., 18 at 18d., 9 at 17½d.

Ex Columbus—SAD over M in diamond—6 at 25d., 4 at 24½d., 3 at 24d., 4 at 23½d., 4 at 23d., 7 at 22½d., 6 at 22d., 5 at 21½d., 3 at 20½d., 6 at 20d., 2 at 19½d., 2 at 15d.; SAD over M in diamond over Clifton, 4 at 23½d., 3 at 23d., 2 at 22½d., 12 at 22d., 4 at 20d., 3 at 19d., 4 at 18½d., 2 at 16½d.; Tent d in square over X, 3 at 19½d.; G in diamond over XX, 1 at 16½d.; WCW, 1 at 17d.

Ex Quinten Leitch—S in diamond over S, 5 at 15d., 15 at 14½d.; S in diamond over MC, 5 at 17d., 5 at 16½d.; S in diamond over M, 2 at 17d., 2 at 16½d., 1 at 15½d.; R in diamond over S, 1 at 16½d.; R in diamond over M, 4 at 18½d., 2 at 18d., 1 at 16½d.; S in diamond over BW, 1 at 22d., 1 at 19½d., 5 at 1?½d., 3 at 18d., 1 at 17d.

Ex Mary White—S in diamond over AR, 1 at 16d., 3 at 15½d., 2 at 15d., 1 at 12d.; S in diamond over GY, 3 at 16d., 5 at 15½d., 2 at 15d.; S in diamond over M, 10 at 16½d., 2 at 16d., 9 at 15½d., 2 at 15d., 2 at 11½d., 3 at 14d., 2 at 13d., 1 at 12½d.; S in diamond over F, 4 at 16d., 4 at 14½d., 4 at 12½d., 1 at 11d.; S in diamond over L, 4 at 17½d., 3 at 17d.

Ex John Calvin—Balfour over ♯×B, 9 at 25½d., 5 at 25d., 9 at 24½d., 5 at 24d., 6 at 23d., 3 at 20½d.

Ex Johnstone—Balfour over ♯×B, 4 at 25½d., 10 at 25d., 1 at 24½d., 1 at 22½d.

Sale of 637 bales, by H. P. Hughes, on the 21st February:—

Ex Victory—JHA over A, 1 at 17½d., 12 at 17d., 27 at 16½d. 1 at 16d.; JHA over B, 1 at 17½d., 4 at 17d.; JHA over AB 2 at 16½d.; JHA over B., 15 at 16½d., 14 at 16d., 7 at 15½d.; JHA over C, 15 at 15½d.; JHA, 1 at 14½d.; JHA over Z, 4 at 14½d.; JHA over S, 6 at 18d.; JHA over P, 2 at 12½d.; C and diamond, 3 at 19d., 16 at 18½d.; M, 3 at 18d., 3 at 17½d; H in diamond, 2 at 17d., 1 at 15½d.; CR, 6 at 17½d., 33 at 17d., 25 at 16½d., 1 at 15d.; AY, 3 at 16½d.; SB, 6 at 16d.; BL, 3 at 16d., 1 at 14½d.; G in diamond, 3 at 15½d.; C&A, 10 at 15d.; SL, 3 at 15½d.; WH, 12 at 15½d.; PM, 2 at 16d.; BH over F, 1 at 14½d.; BH over S, 1 at 13d.; B in diamond, 1 at 14½d.; L in diamond, 1 at 14½d., 2 at 11½d.; A over CW, 8 at 14d.; H in diamond, 1 at 6½d.

Ex ——— RP over A, 4 at 17½d.; H, 3 at 18d.; TL, 5 at 17d.; VDLE, 5 at 21½d.; H in diamond, 4 at 17d.; Botts, 5 at 18½d.; JVB, 6 at 15d.

Ex Lalla Rookh—JGE, 5 at 16½d., 5 at 15½d., 2 at 13d.; EE, 1 at 16d., 1 at 15d.; RR in oblong, 8 at 18d.; FA, 13 at 19d.

Ex Diana—CR over 1st, 4 at 17½d., 46 at 17d., 6 at 16d., 8 at 15½d.; CR over 2nd, 13 at 16½d., 45 at 16d., 9 at 15d., 8 at 14d.; CR 3rd, 14 at 16½d., 12 at 16d., 5 at 15d.; CR 4th, 3 at 15½d., 1 at 15d.; TM, 6 at 17d.; DW, 3 at 16d., 2 at 15½d.; CR 2nd, 3 at 16d, 3 at 15½d.; BL, 2 at 17d.; B over C&H, 4 at 16½d., 2 at 15½d.; JT, 1 at 14d.; FR, 2 at 16d.; CH, 4 at 17d.; RWS, 1 at 17½d., 12 at 16½d., 6 at 16d., 5 at 15½d., 1 at 9½d.; L in diamond, 1 at 13½d.; M&L, 10 at 14½d., 1 at 13½d.; MW, 2 at 16d.; CD, 4 at 16d.; HF, 4 at 14½d.; WR over S, 6 at 17½d., 2 at 16d.; JR, 2 at 17½d., 1 at 15d.; K, 6 at 17½d.; FL, 1 at 13½d.; L in diamond, 2 at 14d., 2 at 12½d.; LB, 2 at 13½d.; WH, 9 at 15d.; S in diamond, 6 at 19d., 6 at 17½d., 7 at 17d., 2 at 15d.; HW, 8 at 18d., 1 at 13½d.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

Mr. R. Fawcett.—At the Flour Company's Wharf, at 11 o'clock, 1000 bags Liverpool Salt.

Mr. G. A. Lloyd.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Trueman's Beer, Wines, Ale, and Porter.

Mr. C. Newton.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery Goods, Tarpaulins, damaged Woolpacks, damaged Buttons, Vestings, Pilot Coats, and Sundries.

Mr. S. Lyons.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, the ship Mazeppa, 163 tons.

Mr. T. Hurley.—At the Peacock Inn, Hay Market, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Pewter Measures, Cordials, Gas Fittings, Guns, Watches, Garden Seeds, &c.; at 1 o'clock, Weekly Sale of Horses.

Mr. Armstrong.—At his Repository, at 12 o'clock, Weekly Sale of Horses.

Mr. E. Salamon.—At his Stores, Bank Court, at 11 o'clock, 12 tierces Port Phillip Beef; at his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Hardware and General Merchandise.

Police Office.—The sitting magistrates yesterday were, the Right Worshipful the Mayor, with Alderman Egan and Councillor Flood, two of the three magistrates summoned for the day, and the Superintendent of Police. Alderman Fisher, Mr. Griffiths, and Mr. Gilchrist, have been summoned for to-day.

False Pretences.—Edward Hartwell was yesterday placed at the bar of the Police Court, charged with obtaining goods and money from Messrs. Rossiter and Lazarus, by means of a spurious cheque, the circumstances of which have already appeared in the *Herald*. He was committed to take his trial for the offence at the Central Criminal Court.

Court of Requests.—This Court will be opened this morning at 11 o'clock, for the purposes of disposing of those cases in which attorneys are engaged.

The Weather.—Yesterday, we had a wet day, the rain commencing in soft light showers early in the morning, and falling in close showers up to three o'clock in the afternoon—making the roads in a very muddy state. Probably this cause delayed the Singleton mail, which arrived last evening, two hours later than usual.—*Maitland Mercury.*

Mr. Lawson's Chinamen.—Six Chinamen were yesterday brought before the Sydney bench, having been on the previous day apprehended in Sydney by Sergeant Riley, of the Parramatta police, by virtue of a warrant issued by the Parramatta bench, charged with having unlawfully absented themselves from the hired service of Mr. Lawson, son of the late lamented gentleman to whom they had been under a written engagement of service. Mr. Nichols, for the defence, submitted that his clients were illegally in custody, the warrant under which they had been apprehended not having been endorsed by a Sydney magistrate, which was necessary to its validity in the Sydney district. The bench sustained the objection, and discharged the defendants from custody.

Forgery and Robbery.—Henry Morgan, who was last week given into custody for presenting to Mr. Pawsey for discount a promissory note at two months' date for something under £6, signed "Mr. James Macarthur," which he represented to be the signature of Mr. Macarthur, of Camden, and on whose person were found a promissory note for twenty pounds and upwards, made by Henry Harris, endorsed "Thomas Hassall," and an order for the payment of money, signed "Rev. Thomas Hassall," and whose examination was adjourned for the evidence of Mr. Hassall, was yesterday brought up for further hearing. The Rev. Thomas Hassall, of Denbigh, deposed that in every instance where his name appeared on these papers a forgery had been committed; the promissory note of Mr. Harris, and the silver snuff-box produced, which were found by the police in prisoner's possession, had been stolen from his residence, with a variety of other property, of the value of about £10, on Sunday, the 23rd ultimo. Prisoner was some time in the service of Mr. Hassall as groom. He stands further remanded until this day. Mr. Nichols conducts the defence.

Market Regulations.—John Costello, a vendor of vegetables, yesterday appeared to answer an information exhibited against him for a breach of the George-street Market Regulations, in having, on the 13th June, vended in the city of Sydney certain vegetables, not being in the market, nor in his own house, shop, or premises, without having obtained a license from the Clerk of the Market authorising him so to do. The case was dismissed, on the ground that the information was incomplete, not setting forth in the body thereof the name of the magistrate before whom the complaint was made, although it was signed at the foot, "G. Hill, Mayor."

The Streets.—The rains of the last fortnight have made the streets of Sydney almost impassable. At the southern end of the town they are rather worse than at the northern, but in all parts they are very bad. There must be something radically wrong in the way in which the streets are formed, or the material must be of a very inferior description: otherwise it is impossible to account for the immense quantities of mud which are produced after a very short rain. Some of the streets are covered six inches deep with liquid mud, and it is impossible to cross from one side to the other without getting over the shoe-top. It is not for want of money that the streets are in this sad condition, for we believe there has been sufficient expenditure in George-street, within the last seven years, to make a good road from Sydney to Parramatta.

Liverpool Salt.—We are requested to remind grocers, shippers, and country storekeepers, of the sale of 1000 bags, by Mr. R. Fawcett, this day, at the Flour Company's Wharf, without reserve. Terms at sale.—*Communicated.*

Wines, Spirits, and Trueman's Beer.—Mr. George A. Lloyd invites the particular attention of consumers to the choice lot of Trueman's beer, just landed in prime condition, and for unreserved sale by public competition, at his rooms, this day; also some very choice wines and spirits will be offered at the same time.—*Communicated.*

Mr. Armstrong has some very superior colts for sale, this day, at noon.—*Communicated.*

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

CAMDEN.

Church of England School.

The foundation stone of a school-house, in connexion with the Church of England, was laid in Camden yesterday (July 1) by the Lord Bishop of Sydney, on land given by the Messrs. Macarthur for Church purposes. A large concourse of persons was present—among whom were most of the ladies and gentleman of the district, the assemblage comprised not only the friends and supporters, and existing schools of the denominational system, but the friends and supporters of the national schools of Camden, together with the teachers and children of that school, now numbering 108 scholars. After prayers, the Bishop laid the stone, and delivered an address, which we give below:—

The Bishop said, the occasion which brings me among you to-day is a most interesting one. Indeed I might even say that it is next to impossible there should be any which could exceed it in importance. My object is, as you have been already informed, to lay in your presence the foundation of a school to be built in this place, wherein all the branches of sound and useful instruction may be cultivated; and besides, the principles of Christian faith, as held and taught in the Church of England, will be constantly and sedulously inculcated. The circumstance which has given rise to this undertaking are the following It was reported to me, by the gentlemen forming the Local Board, that owing to the inconvenient and insufficient character of the building used as a school-house, not only were great impediments offered to the proper training and teaching of the children, but that the health of the master's family was impaired by confinement to such small and close apartments. As a consequence of this, the numbers of children in the school had much decreased, and the master had resigned. After a careful consideration of all that was thus reported to me, I felt a conviction that unless some better and more commodious premises could be supplied, the maintenance of the Church of England School must be impossible. Hence arose the design of the opening act of which I have come among you this day. I reflect very often that whatever community a man may live in, he ought anxiously to seek its welfare, and to have a lively concern for it; and every day ask himself what he can do, within the sphere of his proper employment, to serve and to assist his country. Whether he live in an empire or in a colony is no matter. No good man, I feel assured, can wrap himself up in unconcern as to what befals those among whom he lives: and looking upon the subject from this point of view, I profess that I do not discover in what manner, continuing within my proper sphere of action, I could do any thing more clearly to show my earnestness for the public good, or anything which can more effectually promote it, than by coming hither to-day to perform this duty. I am about to lay the foundation of a school, destined for those purposes which have been already described It is to be a school in close connexion with that Church, that noble Church, I may with propriety call it, which is looking down upon me where I stand; and let me express a hope that the school when completed may continue in firm alliance with Church principles which it is founded to promote, and may never be accounted to cast discredit upon the sacred connexion into which it has been admitted. The only objection which I have ever heard urged with any appearance even of force, against every undertaking of a similar character with the present, has proceeded upon the ground that by thus insisting upon a constant introduction and assertion of the religious persuasion held by the Church of England, would narrow our operations unnecessarily, and provoke opposition; and that for the sake of peace and greater usefulness we should modify our system as to admit the introduction of others who hold opinions differing from ours. In other words, this argument means, if it be carried out to its full extent, that we must consent to a suppression of all religious opinions within our school, and for the sake of peace so teach that it may be open for the admission of all. In the first place, I request your attention to a very remarkable fact, that the first suggestion of a scheme of education conducted upon this neutral system proceeded from one of the most subtle and dangerous adversaries that Christianity has ever had to encounter. The Emperor Julian, who on account of his desertion of the faith of the Gospel was named the Apostate. He, assuming an air of great forbearance, and pretending to be animated only by a great dislike of controversy and of the practice of Christians in maintaining the exclusive truth of their own principles, devised this scheme. He would not persecute or torment, but on the contrary laid down as his first principle the right of every man to entire freedom of opinion for himself, so as not to interfere with others. His object was to undermine and subvert the Church of Christ; and to effect this insidiously. He prohibited Christians therefore from keeping any schools in which their scriptures should be read, or the doctrines of their faith be explicitly or exclusively taught He permitted them to frequent none but the general schools of philosophy, in which the most perfect instruction in all kinds of human learning was to be obtained; but upon no other condition than that a perfect neutrality upon every point of faith should be maintained; and that if any one should insist upon keeping up the distinction between himself as a Christian and the great bulk of the scholars who were heathens, the door should be closed against his admittance. It was the severest and most dangerous trial that Christianity had ever yet experienced. His professions were specious, but his real object was to undermine and subvert the Gospel; and this was the course which he pursued as most effectual for his purpose. God forbid that I should impute any such purpose to those who now-a-days contend in like manner for a suppression and exclusion of all doctrinal teaching from our schools. They have, I am sure, no such intention; but yet, against their intention, the effect may nevertheless follow: for I cannot think it possible that a course of proceeding adopted by Julian should thus work danger to the Church of his day, and that a principle very similar should be acted upon, whatever the intention may be, without exposing the Church of the present day to a corresponding dangers. Suppose, however, that we were to consent to the introduction of this generalised system of religious instruction into the school which I am now founding, how could we do so without contradicting the express terms of the baptismal service, wherein it is said to the godfathers and godmothers of all who are grafted into the body of Christ's Church, "chiefly ye shall provide that this infant may learn the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments; and *all other things* which a Christian ought to know and believe to his soul's health, and that he be further instructed in the Church Catechism set forth for that purpose." If these things be not taught in the school, how, when, or *where*, to the greater number of children, can they be taught at all? Are their parents to teach them? We know from every day experience that they cannot and do not teach them. Indeed this observation refutes itself: for the only reason why schools are maintained at the public charge is that there will otherwise be no general education at all. If parents in general who belong to the Church of England would instruct their children in religious truths and duties, it might be well; but we know it is not done at home; and if, therefore, you exclude it from the school, there will be very little of such teaching any where. Others say to us, why do you insist upon the introduction of prayer into your schools, when you know that there are so many who will not join with you and who on that ground forsake your duty? We say, that prayer for God's blessing upon every undertaking is so sacred a duty, that we cannot venture to dispense with it in so important a case as that of youthful education. The necessity of omitting it would be, we think, a sufficient condemnation of our entire system, for we cannot venture to hope that children accustomed from the dawn of reason to an ungodly practice, can ever be brought up securely "to lead a godly and religious life." Our rule in this and in every case is the authority of Holy Scripture, in which are contained all things necessary to salvation. Our pledge—the pledge which has to be given on behalf of all who are baptized is, as has been seen, very extensive—"that the child shall learn all things necessary to his soul's health." To furnish him with this instruction we open the volume of Scripture, and place it in all its fulness before the learner. And how can we act otherwise without contradicting the Word of God, which says—"All Scripture given by inspiration of God is profitable for instruction in righteousness." Not a part of Scripture, but all. If we were to agree that all except a part should be withheld, do we mean to maintain that this part can convey to all a knowledge of spiritual truth not inferior to that which the entire Book would communicate? Why, then, was the entire Book ever written? If we were to permit an abbreviated or mutilated copy to be used instead of that which is perfect, and this question were to be asked us, what answer could we return? If one of the Gospels convey a knowledge of all that is necessary to salvation,—why should four have been written? If without injury to him we may confine the learner to an abridgment of the Bible, we say in effect that we are wiser than God; and pronounce much of the work of the Holy Spirit to have been superfluous in occasioning so much more to be recorded than we think is required to impart a full acquaintance with all necessary truth. But to bring the question to a point, let me ask, can such an abridgment of Scripture afford a full exposition of the articles contained in the Creed, the belief of which is necessary to salvation? When we are shut out too from the use of catechetical instruction, and from giving any except the most limited explanation of the text, what could we look for if we were to adopt such a system in this school? When Jesus asked how he, as the son of David, could be his Lord? the common people, we read, "heard him gladly." Upon what ground then, could we justify withholding from the common people a full exposition of this text, if they desire to have it, merely because although the words of the text may be admitted, not a remark may be made upon it. If Jesus added to the Church them that are saved, and none can be saved but in the Church, what satisfactory reason can be given why we should not explain to those who belong to us and look up to us as their teachers, what is the nature of the Church of Christ. Why may we not instruct in what is meant by "except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God?" or why should that declaration be never even read—"In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God"? It is urged upon us that we ought to yield our peculiarities, as they are called, and not suffer them to be insisted on; because, by so doing we should promote peace, and unite all in one body, and put an end to the hostility and discord which our present system gives rise to. In reply, we say, first, that it would not be lawful for us to suppress or endanger truth, even for the sake of peace. Again, we deny the existence of any such feelings of hostility and discord existing among us. I can testify, from personal knowledge, that they are not entertained in any degree by those who are the warmest advocates and supporters of the principle upon which our schools are now conducted. And is it so clear, that if we were to admit a different principle it would operate in the way expected. I must recal to recollection that a system nearly, if not quite, identical has been now established in the schools of Ireland supported at the public expense for the last twenty years. I appeal, then, only to ordinary experience, and a common acquaintance with events, for information, whether the Irish system has produced the effect imputed; and if so, to what extent? Will any one say that it has succeeded in abating religious discord—in soothing animosity—in creating a charitable feeling on religious subjects—or in inducing and prevailing on those who have been taught under it to combine in brother-love and unanimity? Inquire who will give us assurance of this? And I beg you to remember that this system has had full time to display its true character and effect. It has been twenty years in operation, and therefore the entire active population of the country at this moment may be said to have been brought up under its influence. Has that influence, then, produced such fruits as should make us forward in agreeing that a similar system should be introduced into any schools over which we have any control or right of direction? All these things make me return with greater satisfaction to our own principle, and to adhere more firmly to it. I will endeavour briefly to describe it. Our object is to awaken the minds of the young to a perception of their own ability, and to encourage them to make a sober and religious use of it. At the first step we place in their hands the key of knowledge, for so I call the acquisition of the art of reading, because it opens to them a wide door, and introduces them to an extended range of useful information, which improves their reason and corrects their judgment, and encourages the learner to employ the faculties which he then for the first time becomes conscious of possessing. We desire that they should know something of the world beyond that limited portion of it which they inhabit; and in bursting the fetters of ignorance should be released from a narrowness of conception which is produced by the constant confinement of the thoughts to those objects alone which are conveyed to them by their bodily senses. We are anxious they should form some acquaintance with the climes and regions of the earth, and with its natural products; and with this we would combine historical knowledge; a knowledge of the great events and eminent characters in the history of all the celebrated nations who have dwelt upon the face of it. We would train and assist them to penetrate even the mysteries of nature as they are unravelled by science, even though it may be but superficially. They should trace the wonders of creation; and from the consideration of them be taught to ascend to the contemplation of the divine power and greatness of Him whose hand had made and fashioned all these things. In a word, it is our desire that there be no stint of any kind or degree of knowledge which can be useful to them in the station of life which they are to occupy. And our hope is, that a generation thus trained may be qualified to fulfil usefully and satisfactorily the duties which when they attain to man and womanhood they will be summoned to discharge. Being freed from the chains of ignorance, we trust they will be rescued from its attendant evils; from the coarse and sordid habits which are too frequently characteristic of the uneducated individual, and assuredly prevail in every uneducated community. But remember that these are but worldly objects, and the attainment of them is sought by worldly means; and if we go no further than this, the experiment will terminate in producing a race of worldly-minded men. But the weapons of our warfare are not carnal. It is not our duty or business to make worldly wise, but to make wise unto salvation. We are contending indeed for the objects which I have spoken of, for they are in their degree good and excellent; but we must aim at something higher and better in combination with them. We know too well that improvements in civilization, increased refinement, wider expansion of intellect, and superior ingenuity, may prove but a snare to the possessors, may prove a curse to society at large, if they prove to be but the inlets to crime of deeper die, and vice more extended in operation, to fraud more artful, and in the same degree more dangerous. And these effects we know will follow upon instruction not under the guidance and control of religious principle: that is, unless the spirit of wilfulness be chastised, and the proud heart reduced, and the sprouting germs of worldliness checked in their growth by the influence of a higher knowledge and a purer philosophy than all the resources of human wit and wisdom can supply. I mean the correcting and cleansing influence of pure religion and undefiled; the spirit of the Gospel of grace and truth, and the influence of the Church, with all their purifying principles and holy habits, in inseparable alliance with every advance which the learner is taught to make in secular learning. It will be said, and I know it is said, that such advancement in the knowledge of spiritual truth is beyond the capacity of children, such as are maintained in our parochial schools. I am aware, and freely admit, that in a great many instances it is so. But in every assemblage of children that has fallen under my observation, it has appeared to me that there are some marked out as it were from the beginning for a higher advancement, who seem to delight in the savour of these divine truths, which they eagerly imbibe, and apply, as if they were indeed filled with the Holy Ghost even from their mother's womb. Were it on no account but theirs, I would not willingly surrender the advantage and the blessing of that full and perfect measure of religious instruction which is afforded by free use of the Scriptures, the Creeds, the Catechism, the Liturgy, and habits of devout daily and united prayer. I would not take the children's bread from them because there may be others who cannot be nourished by it: but if it must be so, let us retain these promising children under the true rule of Christian doctrine, even if it were necessary in doing so to surrender the possession of all who are not thus minded. But it is not necessary. There will be always found many, who though not to be classed with this, the highest order, are yet capable of deriving much solid advantage from the system of religious teaching for which we thus earnestly contend. Our evident duty is to have a concern for every immortal soul committed to our charge; and "never to cease our labour, care, and diligence, until we have done all that lieth in us according to our bounden duty to bring them all unto that agreement in the faith and knowledge of God, and to that ripeness and perfectness of age in Christ, that there be no place left among them either for error in religion, or for viciousness of life." This is the only safe and sufficient principle according to which a system of General Education can be conducted. Let this have but a fair trial, and it will not fail, through the attendant blessing of God, to bring up the generations which are yet to come in dutiful allegiance to their sovereign, in unfeigned communion with this Church, and in brotherly love and Christian charity one towards another. And now, my brethren, as nothing can prosper without the favour and protection of the Almighty, and as we may here without offence unite, in obedience to the divine command, in supplication for those blessings, accompany me, I pray you, in the petition which I shall now offer to God, beseeching him that his grace may accompany the progress of the work which we have this day begun, and mercifully conduct it to such a termination as shall fulfil our devout desires, and gratify our expectations of extended benefit to those who shall assemble here for the attainment of useful instruction, and that they may be led into the paths of heavenly wisdom, and guided in the paths of Godliness and truth.—Let us pray: O God, our refuge and strength, who art the author of all Godliness, Be ready, we beseech Thee, to hear the devout prayers of thy Church; and grant that those things which we ask faithfully we may obtain effectually, through Jesus Christ our Lord.—*Amen.*

After the ceremony refreshments were distributed by the clergy to the children of the denominational schools, and the assemblage dispersed. It was a delightful day, and quite a holiday.

The whole month of June has been, with us, showery, and, upon the whole, warm for winter, consequently vegetation has resumed its power, and not only do the fields look greener and more beautiful than for several former years, but the grass actually grows in the pasture lands; the river and ponds are also full of water, and the epidemic among cattle has greatly decreased. No doubt hay will be more plentiful and cheap, and there will be an early mowing time—for already many of the crops are so rank that they are obliged to be cut, and are sold for green fodder. Swedish turnips are more plentiful than in former years. We are glad to see our farmers turning attention to this valuable vegetable so long neglected. Potatoes continue scarce, and sell readily at 4s. 6d. per cwt.

The business in our Police Court does not show increase of crime—the time of the Benches, particularly at Campbelltown, being taken up with petty assault cases, and the brawls of angry Appin Irishmen and women—of three cases there are quite enough to occupy the time of both the magistrates and the ministerial officers—offences of deeper dye rarely occur—the only instance worthy of notice, being a case of stealing in the dwelling house of the Reverend Thomas Hassall, at Denbigh, while the family were at Church last Sunday week, by some persons, as yet unknown, who entered at the windows and ransacked several rooms, carrying away some apparel, a silver watch, and a double-barrelled fowling piece. It is quite probable that the perpetrators do not reside far from the spot. The police are on the alert.

Neither is our district fertile in accidents, the most prominent being a case of a young man named William Boyd, residing at Camden, who was lately thrown from his horse, which reared and fell on the top of him—concussion of the brain was produced by the fall, and the poor fellow never recovered, although all was done for him which circumstances rendered possible; he died in about forty-eight hours, having remained during the interval in a state of rigidity.

Our neighbour of Picton, who writes in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, appears to be labouring under some mistake respecting the Warden's appropriation of the public money in the repair of the roads. It is well known that, with the sum entrusted to him, that gentleman (acting not as a Warden, but as a private magistrate, who undertook a thankless duty for the public benefit), repaired in the first instance, those parts of the road most distant from his own property, afterwards the Razorback Range, then the portion which traverses the Camden estate, and not until now, after his attention has been repeatedly directed to the subject, both privately and in the public print, that part which passes through the Village of Camden. Doubtless, the roads are bad everywhere after so much rain as we have had lately, and people who drive hard must now and then, in such circumstances, expect a capsize—in which case doubtless also they feel very angry.

BUNGONIA.

Clerk of Petty Sessions.

A public meeting was held here this day, (July 1), in Mr. Hughes's inn, for the purpose of adopting a petition to the Legislature, praying that a sum of money for paying a Clerk of Petty Sessions in this town, be put on the Estimates; and also for the purpose of adopting a petition to the same body, praying for the abolition of the postage charge on newspapers. There were a pretty good number of persons present belonging to both the town and country.

On the motion of Dr. Cropper, Richard Styles, Esq., J.P., was called to the chair, and who read the notice calling the meeting, and having stated the two-fold object, said, in reference to the first—*i. e.*, the securing the services of a Clerk to the Court of Petty Sessions held in Bungonia,—that there had been a meeting held on a former occasion for the same object, on which occasion the necessity of maintaining the Court of Petty Sessions was shown by those who took a part in the business of that meeting From a letter received from His Excellency the Governor, it appeared that however willing the Executive might be to fall in with the object of this meeting, it could not be granted on account of the decision of the Legislative Council last session. Mr. Styles thought it was very hard to be deprived of a salary for the Clerk of our Court, and which had existed for twenty years; and said it would be felt as a very great grievance not to have our local matters settled without having to go a distance of twenty miles. We could not but feel that injustice was done to this part of Argyle when we were deprived of a Clerk to our Bench,—but he hoped by the representations made this day, and appealing to the hon. the Legislative Council, that the Bench at Bungonia would be restored to proper working order.

Mr. White, in rising to propose the first resolution, contended that the usefulness of the Bench at Bungonia was exhibited in the absence of crime, notwithstanding the scope of country under its jurisdiction; and said it was not only right to expect that we should have a clerk, but as a matter of expediency even on the ground of revenue. Before this Court was established, illicit distillation was carried on to a great extent, he believed such things would exist again to the prejudice of the revenue; we had a right to expect that the Legislative Council would grant our request from the consideration that we contributed largely to the general revenue, independently of the licenses, &c., paid to the Government. The speaker alluded to the circumstance of our representative being Speaker in the Council, by which he was deprived of throwing in his influence, or taking part in a measure of local interest, and hoped that the members of Council, also, from this consideration, would consider and entertain our case. The paltry sum of £100, if granted, would be of more real benefit to the Government than withholding it; true, it might appear to be a saving, but in reality it would be a loss.

Mr. Jacob Hall, on seconding the resolution, said, amongst the many arguments used in favour of the restoration of a Clerk of Petty Sessions, for this Bench, it appeared to him that the circumstance of being in possession of such an official for more than twenty years, was one which should tell much in their favour; many hundreds of pounds have found their way into the Colonial Treasury, which never would have been derived from this district, had it not been for the existence of our local Court; from this consideration also, as well as what fell from Mr. White, it certainly appeared to him to be an act of bad policy to deprive this Court of its Clerk. Mr. Hall coincided with the Chairman in his opening address, wherein he noticed the injustice which has been done to so large a district of country, and he could not expect that gentlemen devoting so large a portion of their time for the benefit of the public should in addition become their own servants. He conceived that depriving the Court of Petty Sessions of its Clerk, the Legislative Council deprived Bungonia of its birthright. They may tell us there is the Bench at Goulburn, but the distance of 20 or 30 miles, and from some places still more remote, will deter many from prosecuting crime, well knowing that its prosecution would be attended with loss of time, and no small expense. After several other remarks the resolution, soliciting that a sum of money for a Clerk of the Court be placed on the estimates for 1851, was carried unanimously.

Mr. Hughes proposed the adoption of the petition, which he read, and the same being seconded by Mr. Armstrong, it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Duncan Marchison proposed that the petition be transmitted for presentation to the Legislative Council by D. Cooper, Esq., M.C., and which was seconded by Mr. Donald M'Kenzie, and carried unanimously.

Abolition of Postage on Newspapers.

When the first part of the business before the meeting was concluded, the Chairman, Mr. Styles, said that the next subject to be entertained was the late impost on newspapers; all the members of this community were opposed to such a tax, any portion of its abolition should be supported by every intelligent person in the country; we were all convinced of its impolicy, and heartily desired to get rid of it, and hoped by coming before the legislature with our petition, that our efforts, as well as those in other places, would cause the Government to abandon the postage charge on the only means of information we possess. (Cheers.)

Mr. White, on rising to propose the first resolution, which he read, viz.:—"That in the opinion of this meeting so much of the Act of Council, 13 Vict., No. 38, as relates to the tax of one penny on newspapers, ought to be repealed," went on to say that it was a privilege belonging to every Briton to make remarks on all measures affecting the community; with regard to the working of the Act relating to the postage charge on newspapers, he, as far as his observation went, considered that it gave general dissatisfaction. Mr. White then went into the history of the measure, and showed that we were indebted to the Government for it, and that the Report which emanated from the Select Committee showed that they had not given the subject much consideration: for it in fact was nothing but an echo of that which was proposed by the Government. Had the representatives of the people done their duty, we would not have required to meet soliciting the abolition of this odious tax. The speaker then went on to show that it was only those who had very large correspondence who were benefited by the operation of the Act, for those whose correspondence was limited, but who took in the paper which was most suitable for general information—the postage charge for which was 26s. per annum—the low rate of postage (while he had to pay for his papers) was no boon. He (Mr. W.) conceived that there was a moral obligation on the Government to enlighten the mass, and to afford every facility to the diffusion of information. The nineteenth century is not the age for extolling blessed ignorance. (Cheers.) I need hardly say, gentlemen, that it is a reproach to any Government to have a stolified and ignorant people living under it. Education is very limited in this country, and on this account every inducement should be held out to the exercise of that which exists. (Cheers.) The Government presumes that every man knows the law, and punishes him for disobeying it. But what is the Government doing? It is cutting off the only means that the generality of the people possess of becoming acquainted with the law (cheers), by taxing the only medium of information. Mr. W. then went on to say he had watched the progress of the measure through the Council; but where were the patriots of Australia when the postage on newspapers was discussed? Where were the representatives of the people when that odious tax on the scattered population of Australia's sons was proposed? Mr. Wentworth, was he at his post? He was indeed at his post, but it was that post which has so much tarnished his political reputation—he was indeed at his post as the leader of that phalanx of insane and contemptible political misers, who uncompromisingly oppose the slightest disbursement of the people's money for the people's advantage; and this is the much lauded son of Australia, this veteran patriot, the pride and idol of his countrymen. When that Bill was passing through the House, the Council, with one exception, were unanimous in imposing the postage on newspapers, and while he (Mr. W.) spoke in disparaging and condemnatory terms of the authors of this impost, he could not but notice the honorable exception,—and he was a son of the soil—and, whatever may be his demerits on other matters, on the subject of resisting the postage on newspapers he deserves the thanks of every one in New South Wales. (Cheers.) The Government has told us within these few days that the revenue would suffer if the tax on newspapers were abolished; but the transmission of them should not be looked to as they relate to pounds, shillings, and pence, but as their circulation bears on the social, moral, and political condition of the people. (Cheers.) We hear a great deal about a splendid University to educate the rich, but the money voted for this purpose is from public funds, and ought to be spent in educating the people; and if a small portion of it was given by the Government to convey newspapers to all parts of this distant colony, it would confer a blessing; and what better appropriation of public money could be made. (Much cheering.) After many other remarks, Mr. White concluded by observing that this impost was a piece of injustice to the newspaper proprietary. They have difficulties enough to contend with in the country circulation; and if they were disposed to diffuse knowledge, any restriction from Government came with a bad grace. (Cheers.)

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Sheils, and carried unanimously.

Dr. Cropper on rising to propose the adoption of the petition, and before it was read, said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen: The original object of putting a postage charge on newspapers was to protect the revenue. The framer of that Bill, or its most sanguine friends, could not have anticipated a better result; it has been said (and I believe the statement to be correct) that there was only a difference of £7 on the first quarter's Post Office revenue. The Colonial Secretary, from what appears in the journal of the day, does not seem disposed to take the first quarter as a criterion to judge from, and goes into figures; for, as may be expected, it is with him a strictly commercial transaction. But, gentlemen, as has been said, there are other and higher motives than pounds, shillings, and pence, which should induce the rescinding of this impost—its obstruction to the diffusion of useful knowledge, and therefore preventing the mental advancement of the people. (Cheers.) Much has been said about educating the people, and a sum of money is voted annually for that purpose; but what use is education, if the people are afterwards deprived of the means of exercising their minds? The habits of a great number of the people in this country contribute in no small degree to swell the revenue: the least return the Government can give is the indirect blessing which a newspaper confers. If the revenue should be deficient in one item, let a little of the money raised from the duties levied on tobacco and rum be given as the government subscription for the welfare of Australia. The low rate of postage charged on letters under the new Postage Act was hailed by the generality of the colonists with feelings of the liveliest satisfaction; but in their excitement they lost sight of the charge on newspapers till it began to work, and then they found the boon was not quite so great as was anticipated. Those who reside in Sydney are highly favoured: they have many sources of enjoyment which those in the bush have not. The only source of intellectual enjoyment many of us possess is the newspaper, take away that indulgence, and the country gentlemen and the settlers become savages. (Hear, hear.) But quite independent of this, I do consider that the Government are bound, to a certain extent, to grant us the free circulation of newspapers, considering the direct services rendered by the press to the Government in the gratuitous insertion of official correspondence, Government notices, leases and sales of land, days and places of sale, &c. That information eventually assists in replenishing the Government coffers, and is, by the liberality of the press, inserted in the various journals as a gift. But, gentlemen, how is this gift recognised? By a penny tax on each impression sent by post. (Cries of shame.) It is true Government issue something in the shape of, and is called, a *Gazette*, for official information; but few—very few—ever see it, or know what is in it, unless copied into the other papers of the colony; it is only known by name. If my memory serves me right, his Excellency Sir H. Young, in his opening speech to the Council of South Australia, stated his intention of recommending to that body the framing of a new Act, for the purpose of giving the colonists the boon of a penny postage, and newspapers to go free. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, if that comparatively new colony were in such a position as to be enabled to have a penny postage system granted to them, are the finances of New South Wales at such a low ebb as to require a tax of one penny on each newspaper to bolster up her revenue. Another reason why the Government should give every facility to the circulation of newspapers is, because they are a terror to evil doers: for as soon as any delinquency occurs, some way or another it gets into the press, and is circulated all over the colony before the party concerned can well move out of the spot. Rogues are generally of a rambling turn; but go where they will the paper will find them out. Not unfrequently robbers and others clear for one place as a *ruse*, but sail to another; and a constant correspondence has to be kept up by those whose duty it is to detect and apprehend delinquents; but there is nothing like the press for giving expeditious information. From these considerations, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I beg to propose the adoption of the petition I hold in my hand.

Dr. Cropper read the petition, and the adoption of the same being seconded by T. S. Murphy, Esq., J.P., and being put, was agreed to. We understood that the presentation of the petition is to be entrusted to D. Cooper, Esq., M.C.

The customary vote of thanks was proposed to the Chairman, which was carried by acclamation.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

BANKING.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—In a former late communication I deduced some of the historical circumstances which enabled the English Banks to obtain so commanding a position in this colony. In some of my old letters I have shown, that the disasters out of which the colony is rapidly emerging did not originate with the English Banks, but were to be attributed to other causes, amongst which were the fall in the price of wool in England, the severe and protracted droughts, and the scarcity and dearth of labour. At the same time I admitted that the evil was aggravated by the over-liberality of the Banks (colonial as well as English) which contributed to maintain the over-appreciation of property occasioned by the rush of moneyed emigrants to these colonies prior to the distressing occultation alluded to. I have also always admitted—though now the last excellent letter of W. Z. makes me fear incautiously and to too large an extent—that it was desirable to apply a further portion of the deposits in the English Banks to banking purposes, and so retain within the colony the interest arising from them. But this, if to be done, must, I conceive, be done by fair competition and voluntarily, and by adopting as the basis of the banking business the more important and valuable of those principles and arrangements by which the English Banks acquired the ascendancy which they yet enjoy. In other words, any Colonial Bank that will compete with the English, must endeavour to provide for both the external and the domestic transactions of the colony. The views and methods which were sufficient for Sydney, when it was a straggling village with stumps protruding in its main streets, and for New South Wales when it was confined between the Blue Mountains and the sea, must be abandoned; nor will the public tolerate the partial enactments by which it has been wished to make the intruders shut up shop. While the territorial limits of the colony were in rapid expansion, its commercial exports assuming a superiority over its imports, and putting the dismayed Commissariat into an unexampled position, the directories of the three local Banks were asleep in their back parlours. The shrewd Londoners saw however their advantage—they saw, they came, they conquered! They disclosed the knowledge of exchanges—they brought the markets of London and Liverpool, and the factories of Leeds and Bradford and Orleans to the vicinity of the Antipodes.

The evils of over-liberality and over-appreciation adverted to were not peculiar to the English Banks. The granting of high interest on deposits was, no doubt, a great mistake. The collateral and countervailing feature on the Scotch system to which this practice belongs, could not be adopted here. But it was considered a good thing because it brought money into the colony.

Even after wool fell, and immigration and government expenditure ceased—and bad seasons ruined the colony—the cry was still "more money," as well as "more men from England." That cry brought the Trust Company, the British Loan Company, the Aberdeen Company, and the Royal Bank, all with money or scrip—but no men. These Companies, and the English Banks, and the Colonial Banks, and Governor Sir George Gipps, and you and I, and all of us, committed errors, and have paid the penalty.

It has been alleged that the English Banks have withdrawn a large portion of their capital. If, seeing that the colonies do not afford the means of employing it, they should keep it elsewhere invested, I do not blame them. But the fact has been overstated by some, and mystified by others. Mr. Wentworth had no difficulty in discovery how much of the respective capitals of these Banks were in the colony; and a little further examination of the periodical statements would have shown him that the depositors have not greatly disproportioned their patronage. The amounts of deposits in the two English Banks is extremely near (in proportion to their capital) to the amount in the two colonial: and this I hold to be the fair way of judging. Even if you add the amount of circulation (which, owing to their branches, ought to be larger in the case of the former), there is no great disparity in the ratios. It is complained of that the Government deposits are not equally distributed, but it has not been shown, or even alleged that they are not distributed nearly in the ratios of the confidence manifested by other depositors: and this, again, I take to be the fair view of the matter.

The Bank of New South Wales and the Commercial Bank have it in their power to acquire a due share of the patronage of depositors, and of the desirers of discounts, if they will take the right way to inspire confidence and afford facilities. But for this purpose they must lengthen their cords and strengthen their stakes. The external and domestic commerce must receive due regard, the former by a London agency, the latter by provincial branches.

Relatively to the proper conduct of the external business, there are three points to be considered: 1st. The Bank must transfer a certain portion of its capital to London; 2nd. It must repose a large degree of confidence in its London agent, who will be allowed the command of that capital, and a power nearly unlimited of drawing upon the Bank; and 3rdly. It must inspire confidence in the public to induce them to receive their Bills of Exchange.

Both the Colonial Banks have had a little experience in these three respects, and therefore it is unnecessary to tell them that it is neither easy nor inexpensive to accomplish these objects. But the public generally do not know so much, and notwithstanding all that the "Suffering Squatter" has been told, he probably thinks there is no difficulty in the case.

Now let the Suffering Squatter suppose that he were called upon to nominate a person or firm in London, on whom he would draw, and who should draw upon him to a large indefinite amount,—I have no doubt he would think a little more than he is accustomed to do. An independent individual shall it be? or an exclusive servant without the control of a board? Dangerous—rather. Then if you appoint a board or if you choose another bank as your agent, it is expensive,—that board or that bank must participate one way or other in the gains. If you have partners in England to act as a board gratuitously, then that part of the profits of your capital which belongs to them will go out of the colony. Then again, supposing the agent to be selected and empowered, my friend has next to consider that he cannot commence the operation of drawing on England without first providing a fund there to meet it; and this can only be done by remitting wool or tallow, by conveying thither hard cash, or by purchasing the bills of the other banks or private persons. In other respects rules and arrangements must be made in order to prevent embarrassment on both sides as to the amounts to be drawn for by each, within a specified time, and as to what is to be done in case of either party drawing in excess. Under the best arrangements such a thing may happen (as did once with the Union Bank) that remittances of hard coin might cross each other on the passage. Finally, to inspire confidence in the public, meaning not merely the public of the colony, but also that of England,—for the transactions to be profitable must be reciprocal—is obviously a work of time.

On the subject of provincial branches and the internal currency, I may again address you.

GAFFER GRAY.

Turf Turning Day.

VACCINATION.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—I observe a letter in your publication of the 29th ult., signed "Vaccinator," at Yass, referring to the report of the Vaccine Institution for the year 1849, and expressing his disappointment at the small number of children vaccinated during that year in Sydney; also stating from his own experience in the country districts, the greatest apathy and indifference exists amongst the parents of children to have it done.

Now, I perfectly agree with every word he has said in the second paragraph of his letter, as being quite in accordance with my own observations in this district, where I have been practising my profession nearly four years; and I am sure my friend Dr. Savage must have been astonished at times at my so frequent application for the virus—but I could not keep it up, entirely through the indifference manifested by the people, and belief that "*the small pox will not come here.*" But there are exceptions, for some mothers are so alive to the benefits likely to be derived from vaccination as a remedy against the effects of small-pox, that they will not neglect it. Only a few days ago, a female brought her infant to me a distance of some miles to have it done: for she herself bore ocular proof of the marring of the features by that horrible disease, the small-pox. She told me that she was not vaccinated when a child, and had the disease when only the age of her own infant. For my part, I have, during the twenty-five years I have been in practice in London and this colony, urged upon the people the *necessity* of having it performed. Indeed, in London, I published some cases of persons taking the disease *after* vaccination, in which it was so modified as to be unattended with any danger to life, and compared the number with those who became affected with the complaint, and died or were disfigured for life.

I also cordially agree with the suggestion contained in the concluding sentence of "Vaccinator's" letter, viz., to enforce the duty on parents by law to have their children vaccinated.

If you think these observations worth notice, you will oblige me by their insertion at your earliest opportunity.

P. M. H.

Wollongong, Illawarra, July 1.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—Observing that Dr. Dickson is bringing a Bill before the Council to prevent the sale of virulent poisons, and as the prevention of suicide appears to be the chief object in view, it is to be hoped that he will introduce a clause to prevent the sale of firearms, razors, and rope; as a great number of people destroy themselves, by blowing their brains out, cutting their throats, and hanging themselves. And should the Bill pass without such a clause being introduced, there is no doubt that the numbers who will destroy themselves by these means will be very much increased. Perhaps, also, a clause might be advantageously introduced to prevent people from drowning themselves.

Dr. Dickson must have very little knowledge of human nature, if he imagines he will decrease the number of suicides by prohibiting the *sale of poison*; for if once a person has determined to commit so rash an act, he will find no difficulty in accomplishing his end without having recourse to the druggist's shop. With regard to accidents occurring through carelessness in dispensing of medicines, they are not to be compared in number with those that occur through carelessness in the use of firearms; and I cannot therefore see why restrictions should be placed on one branch of trade, whilst another equally as dangerous, if not more so, is left free.

H. G.

July 1.

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ENGLISH NEWS.

THE WOOL TRADE, &c.

(From Bell's Messenger, March 18.)

LONDON.—Last week's imports of wool into London amounted to 194 bales from Hamburgh; 45 from Leghorn; 96 from Galatz; 5 from Ghent; 31 from Mogadore; 27 from Antwerp; 198 from Bilboa; and 385 from Port Beaufort. The supply of wool on offer in the private contract market is small; while the demand for most qualities rules steady, at very full prices. The manufacturing district accounts are unfavourable.

LEEDS.—There is no noticeable change in the state of the woollen trade, which continues brisk. Upon the whole, perhaps fewer purchases have been made this week than last, owing, chiefly, to advanced prices being asked for cloths by the manufacturers.

BRADFORD.—There is no disposition to buy combing wool except for immediate use, and the quantity changing hands during the week has been very limited; nor is there any inducement offered in price to increase purchases.

HALIFAX.—The wool market does not show much animation; and the staplers are free sellers at a slight decline in price.

ROCHDALE.—The wool market has been slack, and the manufacturers show little disposition to purchase.

YORK ANNUAL ASSIZE WOOL MARKET.—The supply of wool to this market has been from our Wold districts, and from Nottinghamshire and Cumberland, and as compared with former assize markets has been much larger than usual. We had very few buyers. The now ascertained fact, that many large clips of the last and former years are yet in the hands of the flockmasters, and the now near approach of the new clip, accounts for the very tardy hand-to-mouth purchasing of the manufacturers, and the consequent downward tendency of prices thereon.

LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY LAST.—The market is in a rather quiescent state; prices are, however, well supported, and with more abundant supplies it is likely there would be a more active demand.

THE TALLOW TRADE.—At the date of our last and the commencement of the present week, the market was firm for Russian, but little business was done: since that time the market has relapsed into its former state of dulness. P.Y.C. on the spot of fine quality is 37s. to 37s. 3d. and good 36s. 9d. to 37s. No arrival this week, but the stock is much larger than for several years past. The latest advices from St. Petersburgh estimate the supplies for the season at 160,000 casks. Home melted continues in good supply, and sells slowly at 36s. 9d to 37s. 3d. per cwt. net cash.

TACTICS OF THE COLONIAL REFORMERS.

(From the Spectator, March 16.)

DREADED as it may be, and often deferred, the stage to which the Australian Colonies Government Bill has at last arrived cannot longer be delayed; the committee is set down for Friday next. Ministers probably, hail their own progress as the bridegroom hails the happiest day of his life, who knows that he is fitter for the penitential cell. They had impeded their own course with every decent pretext; the last time they put off the bill because they had received "new information;" the committee stood over; but it turns out that the information is not new, and that the bill has not benefitted by it in the way of alteration. The day has come—all but; and the bill will have to undergo the dreaded scrutiny in committee. The fate of the ministry, indeed, does not hang upon it—no ministry will be turned out; but their reputation is at stake, their reputation for evermore. Without ascribing any fraudulent intention to the Prime Minister, we take leave to say, that the bill is in substance, a fraud; since it is found to have no conformity with the fine sentiments put forward in his speech, no capacity for giving effect to those sentiments.

Certain friends of the ministers perceive this awkward predicament, and they are casting about to descry a corner of escape. They see well enough that when the close scrutiny of the committe arrives, the fraud involved in the bill as a sequel to Lord John Russell's speech will be exposed, and they are preparing pretexts for openly ignoring the fraud, and retaliating some kind of detriment on those who are likely to expose it; for they do not perceive that the real disgrace to their protégés the ministers will consist in carrying so bad a piece of work. There are in the House of Commons a number of persons who desire to take credit for being independent of official influences, and to be deemed promoters of any "reforms," so long as such reforms cost nothing; but at a pinch these fair-weather companions always find an excuse to back out; and they are often not sorry to see those who are more earnest than themselves fall into some pitfall. So it is now. There are some, even among "reformers" called colonial, who are seeking pretexts for helping ministers to evade colonial reforms, and already have hopes that the promoters of reform in the matter of this Australian Bill may fall into a trap.

The actual position of the bill at present encourages their speculation. The general opinion is, that there should be in each colony not one but two legislative chambers, representing severally the principles of young energetic progress and mature firm conservatism—principles to be found in every cultivated community. Even the democratic United States of America have felt that necessity and adopted that plan. In accepting this general opinion, one distinguished member of the association pledged to colonial reform, who is by connexion a member of the "Tory" party, endeavours to carry out the proposition in a fashion accordant with his own traditions, by forming an upper house of members "appointed by the crown under its sign manual." Sir William Molesworth, following his traditions, with a closer analogy to the American model, agrees that there should be two chambers, but proposes to make the second chamber or senate elective. This difference of view inspires the "hopes" in question.

A morning contemporary, professing to hold the just balance between Downing-street and the colonial reformers, shows how ministers, obliged to give up their own single Council composed of one-third crown nominees, might agree to Mr. Walpole's project of a second Council composed entirely of nominees; and thus, blocking out Sir William Molesworth, establish a bureaucratic body capable of vetoing all the legislation of the colony. That the colonial reformers have afforded their censor an opportunity to suggest this manœuvre, no doubt favours his disparaging estimate of their Parliamentary tactics. The way to vindicate their tactics, and defeat the manœuvre, is to concentrate their strength upon a larger and more important issue than the question of two chambers—namely, the real local independence of colonial legislation, to be established by the constitutional act.

Sir William Molesworth has made an invaluable contribution towards this object, by a paper printed and circulated yesterday morning with the votes. In the form of "clauses," as amendments on the Grey-Hawes bill, he virtually lays before the House of Commons a complete bill of his own. It is just what the ministerial bill is not. Compressed within six pages, it is succinct, simple, and comprehensive; it rests mainly upon the total separation of colonial and imperial powers; and reserving to the imperial government, with the appointment (and therefore *payment*) of the Governor, the entire control over imperial affairs, it concedes to the colony the entire disposal of local affairs. Sir William Molesworth's bill is substantive without the puzzling references to previous acts and parts of acts, which encumber the ministerial project; it is distinct and clearly intelligible in itself and by itself. It is deliberately and maturely put forth from the hand of the workman in a complete shape, and cannot invite those retractations which have so distinguished the projectors of the ministerial bill. The most unlearned member, provided he be conscientious, will discover its superiority at a glance.

To those who take an interest in the literature of the subject, we can recommend a paper of comprehensive scope and animated style in *Fraser's Magazine* for the current month.

Mr. Adderley has been exercising his acute pleasantry in a pamphlet on Lord John's "go-cart" measure—not to give the colonies self-government, but, in the words of the title page to the authorized edition of his Lordship's speech, "to *promote their capacity* for it."

A heavier battery is brought to bear against the unfortunate bill by Mr Mackay, the author of the *Western World*, whose studies and travels have peculiarly qualified him to test the Downing-street production. Mr. Mackay dissects it clause by clause, and demonstrates that the bill would be utterly unworkable for good—first, on account of inherent defects in its machinery; and secondly, from its being, in essential features, at variance with the tastes, habits, feelings, and prejudices of the colonists.

THE BUDGET.

(From the Spectator, March 16.)

THE chief business in the House of Commons last night was the financial statement of the year, by Sir Charles Wood, in committee of ways and means. Sir Charles re-entered the house, after his recent illness, shortly before five o'clock, amidst emphatic cheers from members on every side. He appeared perfectly recovered; but he bespoke indulgence for inaccuracies that might creep into his statement, on account of his indisposition.

His estimate of the income he should receive up to the 5th April, had been £52,262,000; he now expected that his receipts up to that date would be £52,785,000, while his expenditure would be £50,583,351, (less than his estimate by £1,625,000); giving a surplus of about £2,250,000. The whole income for next year—though the sugar duties fall short—would probably reach £52,285,000. The Merchant Seamen's Bill will impose an additional £30,000 on the Consolidated Fund; the arctic expedition a further outlay; and he proposed to increase the vote for the new House of Parliament; in all, probably £150,000 for these additional expenses. He took the total expenditure of next year at £50,763,582; leaving a surplus of £1,521,410—say £1,500,000.

Much anxiety has been shown to assist him in disposing of his surplus. Deputations had advocated a reduction on tea, which would involve a first loss of at least £3,000,000 of the £5,471,000 produced by the tea duty; the duty on bricks, windows, and soap, £3,275,000; that on paper, £754,000, the advertisement-duty, £157,000; certificate-duty, £170,000; besides reductions on ship-building timber and the malt-tax; and also the transfer of items of local taxation amounting to about £2,500,000 to the Consolidated Fund. Looking to the interests of the great body of the working classes, many of these duties have not the first claim for reduction; others cannot be replaced for revenue; and the last proposal involves a reversal of the policy pursued during the last twenty years, of removing burdens from labour to accumulated property. Government desire much to make some reduction in the debt. Since the reduction of war taxation, £38,090,000 have been added to, and only £11,000,000 subtracted, from that debt. The rule seems to be, that in times of difficulty we borrow, but in time of prosperity we do not reduce the debt. That object, with some remission of taxes, makes it obviously necessary to renew the Income-tax.

In the reduction of taxes, primary objects were to benefit small owners of land, improve the systems of cultivation, and augment the employment for labourers. He therefore proposed a considerable reduction of stamp-duties upon the transfer of landed property and mortgages under £1000—the stamp-duty in these cases to be an uniform half per cent.; and he proposed to repeal the duty on bricks. The loss to the revenue by these remissions would be £750,000, half the expected surplus. The other half he proposed to apply to a reduction of the debt.

Concurrently with these measures, he proposed another to promote the outlay of capital on land, namely, to advance for drainage, and land improvements in England and Scotland £2,000,000; in Ireland £1,000,000—£800,000 of this latter sum to be appropriated to arterial drainage. These advances could be made, in the present state of the Exchequer, without any addition to the public debt, and the repayments would be available for the reduction of the debt. He proposed to apply £250,000 immediately to the extinction of a part of the debt by discharging the Equivalent Fund in Scotland; and he hoped the house would suffer him to retain the surplus of £500,000 remaining.

Sir Charles moved a vote of £9,200,000 towards supply, to be raised by exchequer bills.

The statement was followed by critical remarks from a number of speakers.

AUSTRALIA.—THE NEW CONSTITUTION, AND STEAM COMMUNICATION.—Still speaking of the counteraction of coming measures, it may be mentioned that circulars were issued convening a general meeting of the members of the Society for the Reform of Colonial Government, at Charing Cross, for two o'clock to-day, but now postponed till Monday. Meanwhile, there was a meeting at the Carlton, yesterday, of the Tory section of the colonial reformers, the Adderley party, at which was approved Molesworth's suggestion for bringing on his Australian Bill in the shape of a resolution, not as an amendment, on the government bill, in committee, on Friday next. Sir William gave notice to this effect last night; but it is to be conditional on the success of Walpole's motion for giving the colony a legislative council and representative assembly—a proposition about whose consequences to the government there are a variety of ominous rumours afloat; but the public have no taste for any further cry of "wolf" till they have actually seen the animal, which, after all, may prove to be a very harmless quadruped. In reference to Australia, it will not be out of place to add, that it is tolerably well understood in city circles, that the Peninsular and Oriental Company will have the contract for the steam service, as they can perform it much cheaper and better than any other parties; that the route will be from Singapore as originally advocated by Waghorn; and that the only condition necessary to induce the company to set to work at once, is, that that they shall have the mail service between Suez and Bombay, instead of the East India Company, whose final answer to the government proposition on that may be expected in a few days.—*London Correspondent of the Liverpool Albion, March 11.*

THE VICTORIA STOVE.
GRAVELY'S LAST IMPROVEMENT.
CALCULATED to burn any description of fuel, and having a roasting fire in addition to two ovens. Possesses advantages never before attained in any stove.
One completed, and now on view at the Manufactory, 320, Pitt-street. 374

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned.—
Smoked tongues
Ditto sheeps' ditto
Mutton hams, &c.
EDWARD W. LAYTON AND CO.,
157 Macquarie-place.

TO BAKERS, PASTRY COOKS, &c.
A FEW TONS of very superior fine FLOUR, from Goulburn, for sale at the stores of the undersigned
W. HINDSON,
4197 Macquarie-place.

HAY, OATS BRAN, AND WHEAT.
THE above for sale, just imported from Launceston, of prime quality.
J. W. GOSLING,
315 Charlotte-place.

FOR SALE.
THE HOUSE in O'Connell-street, and the Warehouses in Spring-street, now occupied by the undersigned. Apply to
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.
358

RAMS.
THE undersigned has for sale, at Lawson's Creek, near Mudgee, three hundred young Saxon Merino Rams. These sheep have been bred with the greatest care, and cut an unusual large fleece, of the finest description.
They will be ready for sale any time after the 1st August, and the price will be one pound ten shillings.
344 N. P. BAYLY.

TO SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS.
NOW LANDING—Soda-water Bottles, consisting of, Schweppe's cylindrical and plain—also, sulphuric acid, in carboys.
L. AND S. SPYER.
July 2. 367

TO be Sold by Private Contract, the ROSE INN, GUNDAGAI.
The present proprietor wishing to retire from business, is desirous of disposing of the premises he now occupies, situated in Gundagai, the house being established for a number of years, needs no further remarks. Application to be made to Mr. JAMES MIDDLETON, 78, Pitt-street South; or to the undersigned, who will furnish all particulars.
11079 CHARLES SIMPSON.

TO be Sold by Private Contract, a Station on Moneroo, called Crailwa, containing about four hundred head of cattle, with two stock horses. For further particulars apply to Mr. B. GALLAWAY, Gundaroo. 339

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned are Cash purchasers of Beef and Mutton Tallow.
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
84 700, George-street.

NOTICE.—If Mr. GEORGE WEIR, who came to this colony in the year 1839, supposed to have come in the Andromeda, and was in Newcastle a short time, at Mr. M'Mullen's, and was married in Scotland to one Elizabeth Fergusson, daughter of Gavin Fergusson, Surveyor, of Duntecher, in Dumbartonshire, would apply personally, or by letter, to M. CAFFREY, Timber Dealer, Bathurst-street, he will hear of his nearest relations.
291

NOTICE.
CAPTAIN CLARK, of the ship Albion, will not be accountable for any debts contracted by the crew of the above vessel. 338

NOTICE.—Captain Davenport, of the Alfred, whaler, will not be answerable for any debts contracted by his crew. 350

RACE COURSE.
TENDERS will be received until the 1st November next, by the Australian Jockey Club, for Land in the vicinity of Sydney, suitable for a *Race Course*; a lease will be required.
L. SAMUEL,
Hon. Sec.
Pitt-street, June 18. 10887

TENDERS WANTED for certain wooden erections. Apply immediately at J. MALCOM'S Hotel, York-street. 353

COALS.
WANTED immediately, a cargo of 40 to 50 tons. Apply to
A. ASHDOWN, Manager,
Australasian Sugar Company.
Office, 427, George-street, July 4. 352

GOVERNESS.
WANTED immediately, to proceed to Tahiti, a Governess to take charge of four children in a gentleman's family; she must be competent to teach Music and Dancing; her passage will be paid, and a good salary given. Application to be made to Mrs. JAMES GREEN, William-street, Woolloomooloo.
340

WANTED, for the Country, a Governess, competent to teach French and Music, besides every other branch of a solid Education. Apply by letter to N. P., Bungendore Post Office, Bungendore. 237

WANTED, a woman Cook; she must have respectable testimonials both as to ability and character. Apply to Mr. M'LEAN, opposite Christ Church, when further particulars will be given; wages, liberal. 354

WANTED, a Housemaid who knows her business thoroughly, and can wait at table; also, a girl about sixteen years of age, who can do plain needle-work, and make herself otherwise useful. Apply to Mrs. W. R. SCOTT, Lower Fort-street. 349

WANTED, a smart active Boy, at make himself generally useful in the house. None need apply who have not filled a similar situation before. Character indispensable. Apply to Mr. SAMUEL LYONS, Charlotte-place, George-street, between the hours of nine and eleven o'clock. 10894

SUPERINTENDENT OR OVERSEER.
A GENTLEMAN, of some years' colonial experience in the management of Sheep and Cattle, will be happy to engage in either capacity. The highest testimonials of character and capability may be obtained upon application (pre-paid) either to Messrs. D. COHEN AND Co., West Maitland, or to THOMAS LOXTON Esq., Murrurundi.
Laguna, Wollombi, June 21. 342

THE Advertiser is desirous of obtaining a situation as Master of a vessel, having served for many years as chief mate, both in sailing and steam vessels; having passed the Marine Board of Examiners, England, as master, and is able to produce his certificates, to that effect, for character, respectability, competency, sobriety, &c. Apply on board the ship Maria, 1014 tons, William Stubbs, Commander. But should he fail in the above situation, one on shore would be greatly preferred.
JOHN BEE GLENDON,
302 Chief Officer, Maria; age 26.

£1 REWARD.
STOLEN from the Lagoon, Campbell's River, a bay draught Horse, 8 years old, bald face, shows white in the eye, collar and saddle marks, short bang tail, thin mane, two hind fetlocks white, branded JG on the near shoulder, and TM on the off shoulder; supposed to have been taken to Adelaide or Port Phillip. The above reward will be paid by the undersigned on conviction of the thief.
CHARLES LONG,
Bathurst, Campbell's River.
June 17. 10881

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.
STOLEN or Strayed, about ten o'clock this morning, a Black Newfoundland Pup, about seven weeks old, with white legs, white marks about the face, and white mark around the neck. Whoever will bring back the dog to the corner house of Bent and Macquarie streets, shall receive the above reward. Any person detaining the dog after this notice will be prosecuted.
Wednesday, July 3. 299

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.
LEFT in the Refreshment Tent at the Railway Entertainment yesterday, a Silk Umbrella, with an agate top to the handle. Any one bringing the same to the General Post Office, will receive the above reward.
July 4. 381

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.
LOST OR MISLAID, on the evening of the 1st July, at the Meeting of the Election Committee, at the Royal Hotel, a pair of silver-mounted pebbled Spectacles, in Green Case, likewise mounted in silver. Whoever will bring the same to D. N. MUNRO, 4, Cole's-buildings, Argyle-street, shall receive the above. 356

LOST, at the Railway Fête, on Wednesday, a Chinchilli Fur Victorine, Whoever has found the same, and will take it to Messrs. LARK and BENNETT, George-street, will be rewarded.
July 5. 386

TO BE LET, the two upper Floors of Gore's Stores, in Spring-street, together with one of the floors of the Counting House, a stable, and large shed. Apply to the undersigned, in Spring-street.
316 EDWIN HICKEY.

TO LET,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,
THE Stores lately occupied by Messrs. G. Thorne and Co., and D. N. Joubert, Esq., situated near the Old Custom House, in George street North, together or separate. Enquire of the undersigned.
WILLIAM DAWES,
236 Church-hill.

TO LET, those spacious and convenient Stores opposite Campbell and Co.'s Wharf, consisting of three floors, with offices.
9574 MARTYN AND COMBES.

TO LET.—A newly-built House, in Harrington street, containing five rooms, with detached kitchen. Apply to
J. K. CLEEVE,
13 Charlotte-place.

TO LET, a House in Victoria Terrace, Miller's Point, containing ten rooms, kitchen, pantry, stables, coach-house, &c., water laid on. Apply to G. TALBOT, Victoria Terrace.
June 29. 121

TO LET, those Extensive Premises in Pitt-street, known as GILL'S HOTEL, with or without the Stores and Stabling at the rear; they are suitable for a first-rate Family Hotel, or a Merchant's residence and place of business. Apply to Messrs. L. and S. SAMUEL, on the premises. 8870

HOUSE TO LET, in Lyons' Terrace, recently occupied by the late Dr. M'Crae,—of which immediate possession can be had. Apply to Mr. SAMUEL LYONS, 564, George-street. 10027

PADDOCKS TO LET, and Rich Swamp Land on Cook's River. The paddocks adjoining Annandale, on the Parramatta road, containing nearly fifty acres, and well watered. Also, for sale, in allotments of ten acres and upwards, the rich swamp near the Cook's River, suitable for market gardens. Apply to Mr. PRIDDLE, Macquarie-street North.

TO LET, NEAR BERRIMA,
THAT well-known Estate of Mere with, containing about 2700 acres, consisting of first-rate agricultural and grazing land, and adjoining the town of Berrima, the main Southern Road to Goulburn running through the centre of the estate. There is a large portion of this land cleared and fit for immediate cultivation, and will be let in small farms, or the whole to one respectable tenant, for either three, five, or seven years, as may be agreed on.
For particulars apply to Mr. JOHN HILLAS, Bunnaly; or, Mr. JOSEPH LEVEY, Berrima, who will give every information.
The rent will be moderate. 11167

LUMLEY ESTATE, IN ARGYLE.
TO LET, the Estate of Lumley, with house and out-offices, containing 3800 Acres of Land. Parties renting this property can also have 4000 acres adjoining. Possession can be given on the 1st July next. Apply to Mr. STYLES, at Bungonia; or,
CAMPBELL AND CO.,
Campbell's Wharf.
Sydney, June 3. 11361

SALES BY AUCTION.

1000 BAGS COMMON LIVERPOOL SALT.
NOW LANDING, EX AVONDALE.
WITHOUT RESERVE.
MR. R. FAWCETT
Will sell by public auction, at the Flour Company's Wharf,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, JULY 5,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
1000 BAGS COMMON LIVERPOOL SALT, now landing, ex Avondale.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale. 260

AT ARMSTRONG'S,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY,
At Noon.
20 POWERFUL COLTS, 4 and 5 years old, bred by Mr. Blaxland, of Newington, got by Candidate, Associate, and the imported Arabian horse Shiek. Many of the above are powerful enough to draw drays in the formation of the
NEW RAILROAD.
10 Colts and Fillies, small and compact, suitable for town cobs, bred from mares from the Australian Agricultural Company's Welsh herd, and from Badgery's piebald pony breed, by the imported thorough-bred horse Egremont.
After which,
The imported trotting stallion YOUNG SHIELDS.
38

TO DRUGGISTS AND OTHERS.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George street,
ON MONDAY NEXT, JULY 8,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
3 Bottles oil peppermint
2 Tins phosphorous, each 8lbs.
1 Barrel balsam copaiba
1 Cask Venetian red
1 Ditto London glue
Terms, cash. 326

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
MOUNTAINEER, SMITH, MASTER, FROM LONDON.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON MONDAY NEXT, JULY 8,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
EY & Co., in diamond
94 97—4 kegs tartaric acid, 1 cwt. each
104—1 hogshead peachwood chips, 5 cwt.
105—1 ditto fustic ditto, 5 cwt.
4 tons Brazil dust
106-107—2 casks ground cornwood, 5 cwt.
110—1 ditto Barbary wood
112—1 case gum Senegal
114-129—12 bags shumac
Terms, cash. 366

TO GLASS DEALERS, CONFECTIONERS, DRUGGISTS, IRONMONGERS, AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on an early day, due notice of which will be given, the following extensive assortment of Glassware, &c., now landing, viz:—
A large assortment of tumblers, cut and pressed
A large assortment of wine, champagne, claret, hock, jelly, and custard glasses, assorted shapes and patterns
Quart and pint decanters, cut and pressed, latest shapes and patterns
Cruet, liqueur, and pickle frames, plated and japanned, in great variety
Mustards, cruets, peppers and salts, assorted
Water bottles and tumblers, assorted
Butter basins, cream jugs, and half-pint mugs, in various designs and colours
Bird fountains, bird boxes, and green root glasses
Excise inks, fountain inks, and ink linings
Pressed toilet candlesticks
Confectioners and covers, 11 x 4 to 14 x 6
Half-pint, pint, and quart stoppered rounds
1, 2, and 3 oz. moulded vials
6, 8, and 12 oz. green octagon bottles
A beautiful assortment of hanging, reading, and pedestal lamps, of the very latest English patterns
A few elegant chandeliers, suitable for churches or public buildings
Signal lamps with copper mountings
Solar, sperm, and other cottons
Solar hemisphere shades and chimneys
8, 9, and 10 inch hemisphere shades
Gas and French chimneys, all sizes
Lotus and thistle moors
3 and 4 inch convex lenses, polished and oval
Gas globes and jet shades and patterns.
Terms at sale. 163

TRUEMAN'S BEER.
NOW LANDING IN FINE CONDITION.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
BEGS to inform Wine Merchants, Licensed Victuallers, Private Families, and others, that he has received instructions from the Importers, to submit a prime shipment of "*Trueman's Beer*" to unreserved sale by auction,
At the City Mart, 474, George-street,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY,
At 11 o'clock,
20 Hogsheads Stout
10 Hogsheads ale.
Terms at sale. 379

CHOICE WINES.
TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE, TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY,
At eleven o'clock,
4 QUARTER-CASKS superior PORT
2 Ditto Port, first quality
2 Hogsheads Port
1 Pipe ditto
8 Cases, each 1 dozen, Claret
1 Case, 1 dozen Sherry

32 Cases, each one dozen, London bottled Port
19 Cases, each one dozen, ditto Sherry

1 Butt Sherry, very superior
11 Quarter-casks pale Sherry
4 Hogsheads Sherry
21 Cases, each three dozen, Sherry
1 Hogshead Port
4 Cases, each one dozen, Port
5 Cases, each three dozen, Port

1 Case, three dozen, Bucellas
2 Quarter-casks Carcarello
5 Cases, each three dozen, Claret.

25 Cases, each one dozen, very first quality, Champagne.
Terms at sale. 378

COLONIAL WINE.
ON ACCOUNT AND RISK OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
TO DEFRAY STORE RENT AND CHARGES.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY,
At 11 o'clock,
9 HOGSHEADS COLONIAL WINES.
Terms at sale. 376

ALE AND PORTER.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY,
At 11 o'clock,
WW 7 HOGSHEADS PAYNE AND SMITH'S LONDON PALE ALE
JC 4 hogsheads Ale
8 1 hogshead Porter.
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash. 377

FORTY-EIGHT PACKAGES NEW GOODS.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, JULY 5,
At 11 o'clock,
FORTY-EIGHT PACKAGES OF THE UNDERMENTIONED GOODS:—
Rich cashmere dresses
Ditto de laine ditto
Ditto embroidered French merinos
Ditto dark prints
Ditto town plates
Fine black and coloured Orleans cloths
Ditto ditto ditto Coburgs
Ditto ditto alpacas
5-4 navy blue prints
7-8 ditto ditto ditto
30 to 36 inch Grey shirtings
72 ditto ditto sheetings
36 ditto white shirtings
72 ditto ditto sheetings
Stout drab cord and moleskins
Ditto cotton ticks
Fancy printed moleskins
Welsh and Lancashire flannels
8-4 and 9-4 stout Witney blankets
10-4 and 11-4 fine ditto ditto
10-4 stout diaper rugs
10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 white counterpanes
Heavy Scotch twilled shirts
Fancy regatta ditto
Blue serge ditto
Ditto and scarlet Guernseys
White lambswool and merino vests
Women's white and black cotton hose
Men's brown cotton half ditto
Ditto grey lambswool ditto ditto
Ditto ditto ditto ditto
Children's fancy plaid socks
Superfine blue pilot coats
Ditto drab beaver ditto
Ditto cloth paletots
Ditto fancy doeskin trousers
Ditto black and blue cassimeres.
Terms at sale. 11308

DAMAGED WOOLPACKS.
ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Ex Mountaineer, Smith, Master, from London.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, JULY 5,
At eleven o'clock,
900 WOOLPACKS, damaged by Sea Water
Q in diamond L by side.
§186§—100 Woolpacks, slightly damaged
§192§—100 ditto much
§188§—100 ditto ditto
§185§—100 ditto ditto
§190§—100 ditto ditto
§183§—100 ditto slightly
§184§—100 ditto much
§187§—100 ditto slightly
§193§—100 ditto ditto
Terms—cash. 362

DAMAGED BUTTONS, VESTINGS, AND SUNDRIES.
ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
EX MOUNTAINEER, SMITH, MASTER, FROM LONDON.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, JULY 5,
At eleven o'clock,
R in diamond § 58—
ONE CASE, containing an assortment of
Bronzed, sporting, and flexible buttons
Satin vestings
Cotton diaper
Linen ditto
Lambs-wool hose
Merino vests, &c.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms—Cash. 361

DAMAGED PILOT COATS.
ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, JULY 5,
At 11 o'clock,
1 BALE PILOT COATS, slightly damaged.
Terms at sale. 360

SUPERIOR TARPAULINS.
WITHOUT RESERVE.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, JULY 5,
At 11 o'clock,
1 BALE TARPAULINS, 24 x 16.
Terms at sale. 363

HORSES.
GIGS.
PHAETON.
DOG CART.
MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at the Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street,
TO-MORROW,
At eleven o'clock,
Several horses, of various description
A new gig; an English gig, with out-rig
An open phaeton; a new dog cart; &c.
Terms at sale. 368

12 TIERCES PORT PHILLIP BEEF.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Stores, Bank-court,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, JULY 5,
At eleven o'clock,
12 TIERCES PORT PHILLIP BEEF.
Terms, cash. 382

HARDWARE AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
JUST LANDED, EX TROPIC,
MR. EDWARD SALAMON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, JULY 5,
At 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
THE remaining portion of the twenty-eight packages of General Merchandise, not landed at the former sale, and consisting of—
Coffee mills, Kent hammers
Braces and bits, padlocks, corkscrews
German silver spoons and forks
Fire-irons, saws
Japanned and paper trays and bread-baskets
Glasspaper
Brass candlesticks, pillar and chamber
Hair, cloth, nail, and tooth brushes
Pen and pocket knives and scissors
O. G. MAPLE AND ROSEWOOD FRAMING
Gilt moulding
Britannia-metal coffee and tea pots
Dressing, side, and back combs, assorted
Superior razors and table cutlery
CORNOPEANS AND FLUTES
Flannel waistcoats, braces
Steel pens, cigar cases, and various other articles
TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.
Terms at sale. 383

POSTPONED PRODUCE SALE.
WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, SHEEP-SKINS.
MORT AND BROWN
Will sell by auction, at their Stores, Pitt and George streets,
ON MONDAY, JULY 8,
At half past two o'clock,
55 TONS TALLOW—brands, R. J. Smith, Blaxland, Gorrick and Fleming, &c., &c.
78 Bales wool
4700 Sheepskins
159 Hides
Terms—Cash. 161

EX OSPREY AND BANK OF ENGLAND.
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY COTTAGE PIANOFORTES.
ALSO,
VIOLINS, DESKS, WORK-BOXES, RETICULE BASKETS, &c.,
FOR SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.
MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions from the IMPORTERS to sell by public auction, at their Rooms,
ON MONDAY, JULY 8,
At 12 o'clock,
THE FOLLOWING ELEGANT MODERN INSTRUMENTS—
GM
§24—One 6½ octave rosewood cottage pianoforte, turned legs, carved front, and fret-work, crimson silk, metalic plate, &c.—"Elliott and Co.," makers
§25—One ditto ditto, as above
M in square
§1—One ditto mahogany ditto
§2—One ditto rosewood ditto
§3—One ditto mahogany ditto
ALSO,
6—18 Inch rosewood desks
26—10 Ditto ditto work-boxes
11—8 Ditto ditto ditto
14—12 Ditto ditto ditto
21 Hassocks
7 Nests, white reticule baskets, &c.
AND,
TWO ITALIAN VIOLINS, IN ROSEWOOD CASES.
Terms at sale.
As the sale is positively without any reserve, it is well worthy of the attention of those requiring a handsome, compact, and superior pianoforte. 280

BOOKS.
UNRESERVED SALE
OF
TWO THOUSAND VOLUMES OF BOOKS.
JUST LANDED.
MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms,
ON TUESDAY, JULY 9,
At 11 o'clock,
2000 VOLUMES of Popular and Standard LITERATURE
AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND—
Art Journal, American Scenery, Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, Burn's Works, Byron's Poems, Life of Petrarch, Christian's Library, Mason's Spiritual Treasury, Free Church Pulpit, Cheever's Wanderings of a Pilgrim, Pope's Works, by Cary, Spenser's Works, Analogy of Old and New Testament, Patrick, Lowth, &c., Commentary on the Scriptures, Cooper's Novels, Colburn's Standard Novels, Andral's Lectures on the Nervous System, Pitman's Sermons on the Psalms, Fanny the Little Milliner, Curran's Speeches, Arabian Nights, Fortunes of Turloch O'Brien, Seymour's Sketches, Bunyan's Works, O'Connell's Life and Speeches, Chemical Lectures, by Ferguson, Chowne, &c., Students Life in Germany, Doddridge's Family Expositor, Cruden's Concordance, Domestic Architecture, People's Journal, Bentley's Standard Novels, Wandering Jew, Jack Hinton, Highland Sports, Robert Macaire, The Pig, by Youatt, The Ox, by Martin, Picture Gallery, America and the West Indies, Carleton's Tales and Stories of the Irish Peasantry, Venice and the Venetians, Rambles in Normandy, Phantasmagoria of Fun, Gibbon's Works, Greek Tragic Theatre, Hooper's Medical Dictionary, Walker's Dictionary, Wilson on Diseases of the Skin, Liebeg's Chemistry, Valentine Vox, Pickwick Abroad, Lodge's Peerage, Leila, Eothen, Horne's Napoleon, Montholon's Captivity of Napoleon, Shakespere, Illustrated, Penny Magazine, Adventures of Manou Lescault, Burne's Works and Commentaries, Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, and an immense variety of other Works.
CATALOGUES OF WHICH ARE IN PREPARATION.
Terms at sale. 366



FRIDAY, JULY 5.
THE FINE FAST-SAILING SHIP MAZEPPA,
163 TONS REGISTER.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Have received instructions to sell by auction, at his Mart,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, JULY 5,
At 11 o'clock,
THE ABOVE FINE SHIP as she now lies in the Cove.
An inventory of her Stores will be on view at the Mart.
☞ The Mazeppa is well known, having been sold a short time since for £2500, therefore the Auctioneer deems it unnecessary to make further comment.
Terms of Payment:
Twenty-five per cent. Cash deposit on the fall of the hammer; the residue by approved bills at three and four months, dated from day of sale.
38

MR. THOMAS HURLEY will sell by auction,
THIS DAY,
At 11 o'clock,
At the Peacock Inn, Haymarket,
A Quantity of Household Furniture, consisting of bedsteads, sofas, tables, chairs, forms, and cooking utensils; also, pewter measures, cordials, gas fittings, guns and watches; likewise, a quantity of garden seeds, of various kinds, and sundry lots, too numerous to mention.
And at one o'clock his weekly sale of horses.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES, DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS, JEWELLERS, GENERAL DEALERS, AND OTHERS.
MR. JAMES SIMMONS
Has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Australian Mart, Market-street East,
ON MONDAY, JULY 8,
At eleven o'clock—precisely,
THE following choice assortment of Bohemian Glass, Gold and Silver Watches, Plated Goods, &c.,
JUST LANDED FROM THE BANK OF ENGLAND:—
12 Ladies' and gentlemen's very handsome gold watches
12 Superior silver watches
BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, CONSISTING OF
Elegant water services, white, blue, gold
Flower vases, a superb assortment
Turquoise jewel bearers
An elegant assortment of baskets
Ladies' and gentlemen's scent bottles
Pickle jars and drinking mugs
Plated candlesticks, of superior quality
Ditto cake baskets
Ditto teapots
Together with a large quantity of fancy articles, too numerous to advertise
Mr. S., in submitting the above goods to the public, begs leave to state, that they are the most choice and elegant assortment that have ever been brought before them; and to parties wishing a select lot of toilet, chimney, or table ornaments, Mr. S. respectfully invites an inspection of the whole, as they will be sold without reserve.
Terms at sale. 219

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
TO GROCERS, SHIPPERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, DRAPERS, CUTLERS, STATIONERS, DEALERS IN GLASSWARE, GENERAL DEALERS, AND OTHERS.
TWO DAYS'
IMPORTANT AND UNRESERVED SALE OF
450
FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY PACKAGES OF OILMAN'S STORES, GLASSWARE, CUTLERY, RIBBONS, CLOTH CAPS, CARPETS, SHIRTS, STATIONERY, &c., &c.
NOW LANDING,
EX HOOGHLY AND RIFLEMAN.
MR. JAMES SIMMONS
Begs to notify to the Public, that he has been instructed to sell by public auction,
ON EARLY DAYS,
of which due notice will be given, the following superior assortment of Goods, now landing from the abovenamed vessels, and which he assures the public will positively be sold
WITHOUT RESERVE.
OILMAN'S STORES.
100 CASES superior BOTTLED FRUITS—
1—9 Nine cases superior pint pickles, 3 dozen each—27 dozen
10—22 Thirteen ditto ditto ditto ditto, 4½ dozen—58½ dozen
23—26 Four cases ditto ditto, 5 dozen each—20 dozen
27—37 Eleven cases ditto ditto, 6 dozen each—66 dozen
38—39 Two cases ditto ditto, 4 dozen each—8 dozen
40—47 Eight cases herrings, 25 tins each—200 tins
48—72 Twenty-five cases sauces, 4 dozen each—100 dozen
73—104 Thirty-two cases quart pickles, 2 dozen each—64 dozen
105—172 Sixty-eight cases ditto ditto, 2 dozen each—136 dozen
173—197 Twenty-five cases 1lb. mustard, 4 dozen each—100 dozen
198—206 Nine cases half-pound ditto, 7 dozen each—63 dozen
207—209 Three cases ¼ lb. ditto, 6 dozen—18 dozen
210—214 Five cases ¼ lb. ditto, 3 dozen—15 dozen
215—221 Seven cases ½ pint oils, 12 dozen—84 dozen
222—235 Fourteen cases pint oils, 6 dozen—84 dozen
236—245 Ten cases pint pickles, 6 dozen—60 dozen
1—20 Twenty cases stone blue, 56 lbs. each
10—14 Five casks superior hams
Twenty bags, each containing 2 cwt. nails
ALSO,
21 One case, 250 pieces superior ribbons, 36 yards
22 One case, 21 dozen superior cloth caps
23 One case, containing velvet carpeting
20 Dozen F. B. twilled shirts
16 One case, containing—
Toy dinner and coffee sets, fancy note paper, envelopes, locks, nippers, official envelopes, fancy vest bottons, &c., &c.
TOGETHER WITH
21 Tierces, containing—
500 Half-pint pressed tumblers
22 Tierces, containing—
540 Half-pint ditto ditto
23 24 Quart decanters, new style
12 Pint ditto ditto
8 Quart ditto
4 Pint ditto
12 Sugars, Jersey
12 Ditto, Venetian
12 Creams, Venetian
12 Ditto, Jersey
12 Ditto, Indian
150 Half-pint pressed pattern tumblers
And,
234 One case, 50 cards of superior scissors
237 One case, 50 ditto ditto ditto
238 One case, 50 dozen ditto ditto
20 Mahogany cases, each containing, 1 set, 50 pieces superior table knives and forks
Mr. S. in submitting the above to public competition, feels confident in asserting that it is one of the best selected and most varied assortments of marketable goods that have ever been offered for sale at one time, and to shippers, country storekeepers, and settlers, offers such an opportunity as is rarely to be met with.
Mr. S. again also begs to inform the public that his instructions are to sell every article Without the least reserve.
Terms Liberal, declared at sale. 205

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